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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

CRITICAL COMMENT ON THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

"Backward" Races Acting Very Much Like "Forward" Kind—German Socialists "Getting on" to Mr. Gompers—Corporations Preparing to Smash Law.

It very much looks as if the Riffs around Melilla were wholly bereft of the spirit of civilization. Spanish capitalists, backed and associated with capitalists of other European nationalities, have planned great railroad undertakings through the country of the Moors. And here are these same Moors making a series of such dead onsets upon the military vanguard of the railroad syndicate that "there is the greatest anxiety in Madrid in regard to the developments at Melilla." Verily, these Moors are "backward."

Under the caption "Hail, Gompers, Darling!" (Heil, Gompers, Dir!) the Berlin Vorwaerts," central organ of the German Social Democracy of the 8th of this month, has an article in which this passage occurs: "The 'German Employers' Journal' praises Mr. Gompers in its issue of August the 8th. He is—so thinks that paper—together with his following carved out of other wood than the European trades Unions. Should our good Gompers succeed in the stroke that he has in mind, then the wood of the German Trades Unions would very soon become as dry as is the wood of the American Federation of Labor."—Along the spirit of this passage the S. L. P. has steadily hewn, for these fifteen years, and will continue to hew till the abortion of Gompersism is rooted out.

It is simply incredible that the British poet laureate should declare, in the very poem he has just contrived, "The Adamantine Mind," and in which he sings the praises of "Ancestral Authority"—it seems incredible that the lines

"The forward hours wise Time controls
"Are but as righted yesterdays."

should have slipped through. What!!? Do yesterdays need to be righted?

The only thing that is clear, upon reading the reports from Washington on the preparations that are being made by the Corporations to resist the new corporation tax law, is that "The Law" is there to be broken. At the time of the Chartist Movement in England "Punch" had a cartoon representing a constable aiming a gun at a Chartist, and a Chartist aiming a gun at the constable. The constable spoke: "If you kill me it is murder; if I kill you it is lawful."

The representative of the Socialist Labor Party on the Trades Union Committee of the Stuttgart International Congress having argued that "the American Federation of Labor has become an auxiliary of capitalism" (Stuttgart Report, p. 197), Mr. A. M. Simons, representing the Socialist party, answered: "It is incorrect to say, as De Leon has done, that the A. F. of L. is corrupt all through on the ground that certain of its leaders are said to be corrupt. Our Unions constitute a menace to capitalism. As a proof the association of employers [the Post-Van Cleave crowd] recently collected the sum of a million and a half to fight the economic movement" (Stuttgart Report, p. 205). Now that the Berlin "Verwaerts" of the 8th of this month declares that, if "the stroke that Gompers has in mind" were successful then "the wood of which the German Trades Unions are made would become as dry as that which constitutes the A. F. of L."—now that the "Vorwaerts" makes substantially the same statement that the S. L. P. made in Stuttgart, it is in order for Mr. A. M. Simons to repeat the twist he performed at Stuttgart and say: "It is incorrect to say, as the 'Vorwaerts' has done, that the A. F. of L. is corrupt all through," etc., etc.

The President is reported from Beverly, Mass., to have given positive orders to Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, that no politics be allowed in the Census. Not even Roosevelt has ever revealed greater contempt for the people's intellect. What else does the President's ostentatious order mean, that no politics be allowed in the Census, but the expectation that people will fail to realize that where such an order is necessary the order is but false pretence?

Organizer Reimer's report of his experience in Brockton, Mass., published elsewhere in this issue, pictures well the effect of Socialist party agitation wherever that party has had the field to itself. Socialism is generally discredited: it went up like a rocket and came down a burnt-out stick: the only difference people see between Socialism and the other parties is that "the one is in the other out."

"Equality before the law" is on exhibition in the Thaw case. Judge Mills having decided that Thaw is a monomaniac and must be remanded to the asylum for the criminal insane, his mother (Thaw's mother) sells another parcel of land for $100,000 to give her son another chance. The "equality before the law," declaimed about by the class that upholds the system that deprives the mass of the people of equality of opportunity to acquire the wherewithal to insure their equality before the law, is an insult to the intellect.

Just look at the business men "handing down" the charge made against them of "plundering the consumer." First, Senator Smoot declares it is not the manufacturer, it is the retailer who raises prices; next comes the Retail Grocers' Association, in convention at Albany, and announces that the "greatest menace" as a raiser of prices is the huckster. We may now be ready to hear the hucksters roll the charge down upon the "consumer."

William Pfannkucke, a striking Union printer in Bisbee, Ariz., shot and killed the ex-business manager and another man who were operating the linotype machines in the shop, struck against. It goes without saying that Pfannkucke would never have thought of "breaking his sacred contract" with the firm if some other craft was on strike. The same man who would have religiously observed the bogus contract, and thereby scabbed upon his fellows, thought nothing of committing murder in defense of his craft interests.

— An unsurpassable example of the sentimental leaky-boiler mentality usual to the minister who dabbles about on the edges of the labor question is the statement of the Rev. Charles Stelzle that "everywhere men, women and children are bringing their contribution to the great treasure-house to which we all come freely and draw." So long as one infant dies of malnutrition and foul air, so long as one woman sells herself for bread, so long as one workingman slays himself outright to avoid slow starvation, what nonsense to prate about "freely" drawing from the social store!

What is the purpose of the jobs that capitalist political government creates? William K. Payne, the son of Sereno B. Payne, might write an essay answering the question, with himself as the illustration. The father drew the bill, that furnished the job; to which the son is now appointed. Soup-houses is the best the unemployed proletariat can look forward to; fat sinecures are the reward of unemployed minions of the bourgeoisie.

It hardly can be, this news about "The Hundred" being rent with internal divisions! "The Hundred" have gathered to purify the city. They picked themselves. The thing that attracted each to all and all to each was the disinterested endeavor for a "clean city administration," untainted with "Tammany graft." The bond that binds them is "honesty." How can such paragons of capitalist pillars ever get into one anothers' hair? Incredible!

Taking with a square block of salt the protestations made in "Van Norden's Magazine" for September by ex-Police Commissioner Bingham concerning his own political spotlessness, the gentleman's long article, when boiled down to its essence amounts to this: The Police Department is a source of political corruption; it is liable to such uses; it is generally put to such uses. All of which was suspected before. Whence the question arises, Is not the "medicine" of a Police Department worse than the disease which it is set up to cure?

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, of the State Charities Aid Association, gives good advice, but it doesn't give enough of it. "Don't live or work in rooms where there is no fresh air," it says; "such rooms are dangerous." The workers in the felt-mills, buffing shops, silk-mills, furniture works and hundreds of other places where never a breath of air is allowed, the unwilling dwellers in the thousands of dark rooms in all large cities, ask: "What then—suicide?" The Committee on Tuberculosis should be more explicit.

Once more has a Police Captain acted as advertising agent for Emma Goldman and her coriphees by meddlesomely interfering with one of her meetings. If it were not that the Police Headquarters have a well-earned reputation for dense dullness, one would wager that they are dry humorists and players of practical jokes upon the people. It has been said that if whiskey were on tap at every street corner drunkenness would cease within a six months. If Emma Goldman were allowed to tap herself unrestrainedly the lady would speedily become a drug upon the Emma Goldman market.

The "Evening Chronicle," the first Sunday evening paper to appear in this city, has several distinctive merits, the principal one of which is frankness. The paper frankly admits that its purpose is "to make money—plenty of it," and it expects to do that by giving the day's sporting news without compelling its readers to wait until Monday for it. "Everybody," so closes the salutatory, "who wants his Sunday sporting news fresh will come across with a nickel." To the extent that newspapers reflect popular tendencies the appearance of this first of Sunday evening papers uncovers a tendency worth noting. The "money—and plenty of it" is to be made from the desire of people to have fresh, not the sermons, but the sports of that day.

Honor where honor is due. Police Commissioner Baker makes the candid, flatfooted admission that "politics can not be kept out of the police force." That's frank. Now, if only everybody else in the inner ring of capitalist society should be as frank as Commissioner Baker, what institution, "charitable," "religious," "civic," etc., would be left untainted with politics?

PITTSBURG PEONAGE.

Strike-Breaker, Lured in by Falsehoods Brings Charges Against Pressed Steel Car Co. Head.

Pittsburg, August 21.—As a result of an investigation made by Attorney William N. McNair regarding conditions at the Pressed Steel Car plant at McKee's Rocks, it was learned that Albert Vamos was detained at the plant against his will, and he has made an affidavit against Samuel Cohn and F. N. Hoffstot before United States Commissioner William T. Lindsey, charging them with violation of the United States statutes.

Vamos says he was brought from New York, believing there was no strike at the plant.

On August 16, he asserts, he tried to escape from the plant, but was discovered and detained. He went to Samuel Cohn, who has charge of the service bureau and said he wanted to leave the plant. He was beaten, he declares, and injured to such an extent that he was taken to the Ohio Valley Hospital. He was discharged from that institution yesterday.

CLOSED, CLOSED, CLOSED!

'Tis nice when a prisoner in the dock climbs into the rack, himself turns the screws on himself, drags his own confession from himself, and then declares "Here am I, self confessed, a criminal. Convict me!" That is the drama the National Methodist Federation for Social Service saw unrolled before it at its last meeting.

If there is one word more synonymous with "America" than any other, our friends the enemy would have us believe, that word is "opportunity." "Go west, young man, go west," said Horace Greeley a half century ago. "Go cityward," the cry was in the late '90's. "Back to the land," is now the slogan in the same quarters. But east, west, city, farm, wherever the illusive goddess is supposed temporarily to be sojourning, there, under her wings, is supposed to lie the chance for every man to make good in the struggle of life.

To make good, be it noted, means not merely to be "independent," as some well-meaning folks put it, in the sense of not being a public charge. To make good means to establish a comfortable home, bring one's family up in peace, plenty, and a solid education, and to lay up a competence for old age. Anything short of that is a mockery of "making good."

Now, then, it is a notorious fact, for which proof is superfluous, that no workingman can hope to make good, in that sense. Not to those who work, but to those who work the workers, do the prizes of wealth and comfort fall. As Lafargue put it, "Wealth is a certificate of labor performed—by others." The workers, then, the vast majority of the population, are at once excluded from making good.

How fares it with the few favored ones, the exploiters of and spongers upon labor? At this point enter the witness, capitalism. He is incarnate in this instance in Mr. Hanford Crawford, manager of the St. Louis department store of Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney, and President of the Retail Merchants' Association of that city. Filing one abreast before the Methodist Federation aforementioned, he delivers an address. At the critical point he deposits himself carefully in the rack, gives the screws a pinch, and says:

"It still remains true that 90 per cent. of the men who go into business fail of success, and that only a small percentage ever achieve great success."

The witness is excused. He has convicted himself.

Of the workers none can make good. Of the capitalists only 10 per cent. can, and of these only a small percentage can achieve great success.

What is it that keeps all the workers and the 90 per cent. of capitalists from reaching success? 'Tis the advanced tool owned by the remaining capitalist 10 per cent., who use it to grind down all those not possessing it.

"Closed, closed, closed!" echoes back from the doorway of opportunity; and capitalism stands self-convicted as the closer of it. Naught but the golden key of Socialism will ever open it again.

GREAT SWEDE STRIKE

NOT BROKEN OR BREAKING, BUT STRONG AS EVER.

ALL REPORTS TO CONTRARY UNTRUE.

Lies of Capitalist Press Recoil Upon Its Own Head—Unable to Defeat Great Movement of Three Hundred Thousand Men, Employing Class Resorts to False Reports to Smother It—Men All Out Yet, and Firm as Three Weeks Ago.

In spite of the widely-circulated reports in the capitalist press to the contrary, the great general strike in Sweden continues to-day practically as strong as when it was started. As usual, not being able to defeat it, the master class has taken refuge in lying about this great struggle of the working class.

With infinitesimal exceptions, all the men who went out are still out, and strong. It is true that the so-called "Swedish Labor Federation" has returned to work, but this is a scab organization, owned and captained by the employers, like the "Christian" unions of Germany, and nothing better was at any time expected of it. The great Swedish National Federation of Trades Union, the body which is heading and carrying on the strike, is still out, 300,000 strong.

This news, encouraging as it is to Socialists and revolutionists, and damning as it is to the lying capitalist press, is contained in a despatch received from the central headquarters of the strikers by "Arbetaren," the Swedish organ of the Socialist Labor Party, published at 28 City Hall place. The despatch reads:

"The Swedish general strike is now in its third week, and going on without any change. Only one half of one per cent. of the strikers have gone back to work. All information to the contrary is untrue.

"The fact that the members of the Swedish Labor Federation (a scab organization) have gone back to work is of no importance. Nearly three hundred thousand workers are still out, and standing firm.

"Circulate this information. Do everything in your power to collect money.

"Spirit among the strikers is good.

"For the Central Organization,
"Herman Lindquist,
"Ernst Soderberg."

As an example of how the capitalist press is lying about the strike movement, the N. Y. Evening Post, which draws its colored news from the Associated Press, printed on August 21, the following:

"Stockholm, August 21.—The street railroad company has scored a complete victory over its employes who joined the strikers the beginning of this month. Now that the strike is a failure, the men have applied for their old positions, but only a few of those who formerly received the maximum wage were taken back at the minimum rate, and they were compelled to sign contracts to furnish bonds guaranteeing their future loyalty to the company. On the other hand, the strikebreakers have been rewarded with the best-paying positions the company has.

"The company has instituted suit against the strikers for damages and breach of contract. This victory is regarded as heralding the final break-up of the general strike."

"SHOOT 'EM DOWN!"

That Is Now Spirit of the Orders Against Steel Strikers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—Failing to beat the steel car strikers in the ordinary way by starving them into submission and filling of their places, the powers that be propose now to club and shoot them into surrender.

Orders have been issued to the constabulary, deputy sheriffs and special police to shoot at the first sign of "trouble," from now on "shoot to kill" is the order.

To show how wild and blood-thirsty the constabulary are, it only needs to be mentioned that Dr. Hanover, while talking to a friend on George street this morning, was hit on the head with a club by a trooper because he didn't move on quick enough to suit that minion of "law and order." Martial law practically prevails in Schoenville.

The constabulary ran amuck yesterday. Mrs. Michael Nestor, of McKees Rocks reported to Lieut. Smith of the state constabulary to-day that last night during the rioting by the constabulary, fifteen men had forcibly entered her apartments while she was on another floor visiting friends, and that the men had crawled under beds, into closets, and hidden behind furniture. A squad of state troopers pursuing the fleeing men entered the apartment and locked the doors behind them.

Mrs. Nestor says the troopers dragged the men from their hiding places, and, one by one, beat them unmercifully, with the three-foot hickory clubs. In the melee beds were torn apart and ripped up, mirrors were smashed, and the furnishings of the entire flat were more or less demolished.

Mrs. Nestor has been married only two months, and her home represented the savings of herself and husband. The woman was informed that her only recourse was to sue the county of Allegheny for damages.

Orders were given to-day to prevent the holding of a mass meeting at the Indian Mound, where up to this time the meetings of the men have been held daily. Thousands of strikers began their journey to the Mound early this morning, but many of them were abruptly halted and forcibly driven back.

The company officially turned over its plant to the county sheriff at noon, in whose hands it now is. The county sheriff, in turn, has placed the responsibility of the protection of life and property in the hands of Capt. William Marsh, of the State Constabulary, who now has under him 115 deputies and troopers.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism Spread the light!

REIMER'S TOUR.

Interesting Facts Brought to Light.

Holyoke, Mass., August 15.—It is some time since I have sent a report of my meetings to the readers of The People, not because they were not of interest, on the contrary I can say that since the initial meeting of my tour in Milford, Mass., July 17th without exception meetings have been grand successes. The message of the S. L. P. has everywhere been enthusiastically received.

Upon leaving New Bedford, July 28th, I visited Fall River, where a special meeting of our Section had been called. I visited some of the Party members, and as a result all put in an appearance. The meeting was held and the comrades all agreed that they would make things hum in the future. The members in Fall River have a very cozy headquarters which they have maintained for some years, and there is no doubt that we shall hear from them quite often from now on.

The next place visited was Brockton, a city, as the readers of The People know, that at one time had a Mayor elected on the S. P. ticket. Many things happened while I was there, and many observations were made which were important and instructive.

One thing impressed me quite strongly there, and that was the indifference to Socialism that I encountered in canvassing for subs. Of course everyone knows about the Socialists(?) but the different conceptions of Socialism seemed to go beyond even the "57 varieties".

To the mind of the average worker the difference between Socialists, Democrats and Republicans seems to be one is in and the other is out. That the methods employed by members of the S. P. in Brockton in securing, or attempting to secure, election to public office have become so bad, even repugnant, is evidenced by a circular given to me by an officer of the local S. P. in which were enumerated some of the methods, and which they have attempted to abolish. Such misconceptions of Socialism are due to the methods employed, and I feel as though it will take some time to remove that stigma upon Socialism, among those workingmen who to-day, had education been the keynote to agitation, instead of personal aggrandisement, would have been in the ranks of the Socialist army instead of sneering at it.

The S. L. P. had not held a meeting in Brockton for some four years and we had a good one. When the audience seemed to be largest I digressed for a few minutes and made it known who we were and what was the difference. The S. P. men seldom ask questions at our meetings, and this silence, as I have concluded, is at times well planned, as it would be quite easy to allow the belief to be held that they run the meeting. We had an enthusiastic audience sold 35 pamphlets and secured 3 subs and sold a set of Sue books in Brockton. There is a good opportunity to get a nucleus of a Section there.

The following week was spent in Boston. We held street meetings during the week; all well attended and successful. In all about 75 pamphlets were sold; about 6 subs secured, and two sets of Sue books sold during the week.

Monday, August 9th, I went to Rhode Island. We held meetings in Providence, Olneyville, Pawtucket and Newport. A meeting was held every evening. I secured the thorough co-operation of all the comrades in Providence, and it was due to this co-operation and assistance given that our meetings were all successful. We had very large and enthusiastic audiences, and the prospects for organization in Newport and Pawtucket seem good. The week's work resulted in the sale of 154 pamphlets 6 subs, and three sets of Sue books. I arrived in Holyoke to-day, and if the weather, which is quite bad, does not prevent we shall carry on the work in this section.

A. E. Reimer.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS CONDEMNED.

Death for One, Penal Servitude for Twenty Four.

Orel, Russia, August 21.—Decisions have been handed down in the case of the twenty-six Social Revolutionists recently placed on trial here on charges of promulgating their views among the peasants. One of the prisoners was sentenced to death, twenty-four sentenced to penal servitude, and one was acquitted.

KATZ IN NEW YORK

FINDS CONDITIONS IN GENERAL FAVORABLE TO S. L. P.

Old-Timers on Guard, and Young Recruits Coming in—Workingmen Becoming Tired of the Stuff Dished Out by the S. P.—Stale Jokes, Though Labeled "Socialism," no Longer Go.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 16.—Boris Reinstein and I left New York on August 3rd on an up-State agitation trip. Our first stop was Troy. We found the Section of the Socialist Labor Party there in fair shape. The element lacking in some of the organizations of the Party, namely new and active material, is there. The old warriors of the S. L. P. need new and young comrades to wake them up in order that agitation and organization may be carried on.

Section Troy is regaining its former prestige and standing in the labor movement. The S. P. in that city is practically down and out. We secured with the assistance of local comrades $16 worth of new subs to the Party press.

An emissary of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," who was recently sent to Troy to get funds for that paper from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, went home again all the wiser and sadder. He did not get any money.

We held a well attended open air meeting in Troy. The Socialist Labor Party will appear on the ballot there with its candidates this fall.

At Albany, our next stop, things do not look so well. Most of the members of the Party there were formerly employed in the Van Slyck & Horton cigar shop. This factory, as previously reported, moved to Kingston, N. Y., where girls only are employed. Our members had to leave the city and a new Section can only be built out of new material. The time given us by the New York State Executive Committee (two days) was not sufficient to gather enough material for organization.

At Schenectady an indoor meeting at the Section's new headquarters was held. B. Reinstein spoke in English and I in German. The Section there has now two branches, and the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation has also a branch in that city. A central committee was organized and good work can be looked for from Schenectady.

Reinstein, who was to proceed to western cities in the State, had to return to Buffalo to attend to the securing of signatures for the Erie County S. L. P. ticket, and I was instructed to take his place.

At Gloversville I found the Section of the Party also in fair condition. I spoke at an indoor meeting in German and also held an open air meeting. The German meeting was visited by a number of S. P. men and a lively discussion took place.

At Utica a meeting had been arranged for Reinstein among Russian-Jewish workmen but as they all understood German I addressed them on the difference between the S. L. P. and S. P.

The same evening an S. P. speaker held an open air meeting. (He was advertized as Professor F. Midney, formerly of Chicago University). Due to this the attendance at our meeting was small. But out of the small number present eleven of those present subscribed to the Jewish party organ "Der Arbeiter." There were no questions asked, which surprised me greatly.

The next evening I went to hear the Professor. What I heard and saw was enough to convince a man that the S. L. P. is the only real Socialist organization in the land. With the exception of a few sentences from Reform and Revolution and What Means This Strike (by D. De Leon) clumsily presented, the "Professor" rehashed the silliest jokes and phrases of the pure and simple Socialists. He referred to the Post Office as a "Socialist institution," and said that the "hurry up wagon" was the only Socialistic conveyance in the city. In appealing to those present to join his party he stated that 13,000,000 men are wearing the S. P. button all over the world and pay 25 cents dues a month.

At Corning, at the Erie R. R. depot, are two colored gentlemen conducting the business of boot and shoe-shining, and each has a sign in front of his stand reading "Professor Jackson" boot-black, and "Professor Johnson" boot-

(Continued on page 2)

BULLETS OR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

By Louis G. Fraina, New York.

According to Marx, the revolutionary movement of Socialism must learn "to scorn with cruel thoroughness the half-measures, weaknesses and meannesses of its first attempts." The idea that we are to concentrate our efforts upon any one form of the struggle for working class emancipation is unscientific, and can only lead to Utopianism and reaction.

Thus we see so-called Socialists, disgusted with the impotence and futility of the trades unions, rejecting the necessity of economic organization, and falling into the Utopian error of pure-and-simple political action as sufficient to emancipate the working class; while on the other hand, we see so-called Industrial Unionists, disgusted with the weak and vacillating policy of the Socialist party, rejecting the inevitable political manifestation of the class struggle. Political action alone will lead the workers into the shambles of political corruption and opportunism, resulting in the betrayal of the Revolution. "Error," says Plechanoff, "has its logic as well as truth. Once you reject the political action of the working class, you are fatally driven—provided you do not wish to serve the bourgeois politicians—to accept the tactics of the Vaillants and the Henrys."

Half-measures are productive of reactionary sound and fury, substituting mere phrases for calm, revolutionary activity. Witness the remarks of Ernest Untermann, who, in his appendix to Labriola's "Philosophy and Socialism," declared: "All weapons are good which accomplish our aim, and if the ballot should prove a failure we shall not hesitate to resort to other weapons, even to powder, lead and dynamite." Such sentiments may seem revolutionary, and are calculated to mislead the ignorant and superficial. They are reactionary, and the man giving utterance to them is doing the work if not receiving the pay of the police spy and *agent provocateur*. The day for powder-and-lead revolutions is past.

Let the significant fact be noted, that Untermann is a member of the Socialist party, an organization advocating the "half-measure" of pure-and-simple political action as the means for the emancipation of the wage-slave. From the same organization arises the identically reactionary cry, Victor L. Berger, in a recent article in the "Social Democratic Herald," writes in part as follows:

"In view of the plutocratic law-making of the present day, it is easy to predict that the safety and hope of this country will finally lie in *one direction* only—that of a bloody and violent revolution.

"Now, I deny that dealing with a blind and greedy plutocratic class as we are dealing in this country, the outcome can ever be peacable or that any reasonable change can ever be brought about by the ballot in the end.

"The ballot may not count for much in a pinch.

"And in order to be prepared for all emergencies, Socialists and workingmen should make it their duty to have rifles and the necessary rounds of ammunition at their homes, and be prepared to back up their ballots with their bullets if necessary."

There are a few obstacles to the above plan, obstacles that Berger, in his Populistic outburst has not taken into consideration.

The Capitalist class is rapidly increasing the number of its hired mercenaries, arming them with the most modern and effective weapons. These mercenaries, furthermore, are experts in the use of their weapons. If the Proletariat contemplated an armed insurrection, it would have to similarly arm itself. Where are the weapons, and the money to purchase them, coming from, the requisite skill and training in their use?

Granting that the workers would be able to arm themselves, could they withstand the grape-shot and canister of modern machine-guns?

The Proletariat lacks military training; it knows nothing of military organization. Without these requisites an armed insurrection would be futile. A mob can not withstand a highly-trained soldiery. Socialists and workingmen, even should they become possessed of guns and ammunition, would still be powerless, inasmuch as they, unskilled in their use and lacking military training and organization, would be helpless before the well-trained soldiery of the masters. Such an armed insurrection would be stamped out in blood.

In Europe, where compulsory military service exists, armed insurrection on the part of the workers might be crowned with success. But here in America, where no such compulsory service exists and the workers lack military training, an appeal to arms could only lead to disaster.

To complete the reactionary picture presented by Berger, let us quote from an editorial by Editor Simons, in the Chicago "Daily Socialist," under the caption "Votes or Bullets?":

"Finally, if a violent revolution lies before us, the best possible preparation at this time, is to build up a strong political organization.

"Let us count our ballots before we begin to use bullets. We will need a majority in either case, and if we have a majority of the ballots, backed up by an intelligent, well-trained political organization, there will be some hesitation on the part of the powers of plunder in appealing to violence."

What logic! Berger, correctly enough, states that the Capitalist class will not respect the ballot, that the ballot "may not count for much in a pinch." Editor Simons' answer is: more ballots. The idiocy of this is more apparent when we read the following in the self-same editorial: "The ballot has been defied in some places, its power curtailed in others. The right of suffrage is being restricted, instead of expanding, as is called for by a growing democracy."

There is no doubt but that the Capitalist class will appeal to violence to defeat the Working class movement for emancipation. A ruling class has never peaceably submitted to expropriation and defeat. History proves this to be a fact. Witness the French Revolution, our own Civil War and the action of the Southern slave-holders.

What, then, is the course for the Proletariat to pursue? How prepare to render ineffective the mercenary soldiery of the masters?

Some Socialists have suggested that, by special agitation in the army and navy, we can arouse the men to class-consciousness, and so prevent their being used against the Proletarian Revolution. While propaganda among these men can be of great value, yet we can never hope to prevent their being used against us. When the men joined they were class-unconscious; their discipline has made them submissive, mere automatons to execute their masters' orders; and their duties cut them off from interesting themselves in the Socialist movement. Furthermore, when the Socialist movement becomes threatening, the capitalists will take steps to ensure faithfulness on the part of its mercenaries, by making their life easy and free from economic pressure. No, nothing can be expected other than the army and navy being used against the workers.

What to do? Obviously for the workers to organize themselves industrially, to gain control of the enemy's base of supplies, and to carry on production when he shall have been defeated. All the industrial establishments are in the hands of the workers; and organized industrially, in full control of the plants of production, they will have the enemy absolutely at their mercy. The class-conscious organized workers will refuse to feed the soldiers or transport them, and their services will be rendered ineffective.

The might of industrial organization is the weapon which the Proletariat must use to win the Revolution and to meet any resort to violence on the part of the exploiters.

Berger's utterances, coupled with those of Simons, are but another proof of the Utopian-reactionary elements that dominate the Socialist party. If they are allowed to proceed with their nefarious work, we are bound to witness repetitions of Russia's Bloody Sunday, with the Father Gapons inevitably bred by the policy of pure-and-simpledom leading the workers to defeat and disaster.

Ours is the task, fellow-workers, of maintaining in full-blast the revolutionary agitation of the S. L. P.—an agitation that scorns "with cruel thoroughness the half-measures" of pure-and-simpledom. Agitate for the organization of the Working class on the political and industrial field, the weapon that social evolution places within the hands of the Proletariat for the winning of the Social Revolution.

"Come, join in the only battle wherein
no man can fail,
Where whoso fadeth and dieth, yet his
deed shall still prevail."

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

A VISIT TO EMMA GOLDMAN

By Jaime Angulo, New York.

Until a short time ago I called myself an Anarchist. Anarchism attracted me by the boldness of its program. No government, no property, no law; the abolition of all institutions; the kicking to the winds of stupid conventions; the universal brotherhood of men; free love; in short, absolute, unhampered, wild liberty. I thought this an ideal picture in my enthusiasm, and I put my faith in Anarchism.

Indeed, I was not without doubt, at times. I would wonder how society would be able to carry on production, under such a negative system. I was not satisfied with the assurance that everything would regulate itself; but I wanted to know how, I wanted to see some picture of order and harmony. Then I would search through the teachings of known Anarchists for a positive constructive basis. But it was in vain, and I came to the conclusion that either it was not there, or it was not clear enough for me to understand.

Thus it happened that I gradually came to recognize the soundness of Socialism, and recently I came to New York to learn something about the practical side of the movement and get in contact with the party. Yet, I still harbored in my heart a certain feeling, a sort of loyalty to, of affection for, the cause I had formerly advocated. And I promised myself that I would profit by the opportunity to hunt up some exponent of Anarchism and find out at last what was that constructive basis I had looked for with so much persistence.

And so it came to pass that I found myself one day in front of Emma Goldman at the headquarters of the magazine she publishes, asking for that long-looked-for constructive basis. In answer, she started talking at a great speed, and I soon found myself whirled around in a cyclone of high-sounding phrases; sonorous words flew about and vivid pictures were flashed in rapid succession. By strenuous focusing my mental sight, I made out that she was telling me how horrid present conditions were and how beautiful freedom would be.

But I knew all that. I had come to learn something else, and I asked what was going to be put in the place of the institutions that were to be destroyed. Why, nothing at all, I was told. I must not think that something must necessarily be put in the place of what we destroy; to think so would be utterly silly. Yet I wanted to know how would cooperative work be carried on intelligently, if there were no central directing authority. "Why, that is very simple," she said. "Suppose we all work in a shop printing a newspaper; we do not need any one to tell us what to do, we know how to do what is best." "But we may not agree on *what* is best; you may think it best to print one sort of a paper and I may prefer to adopt another. How are we going to decide?" "We don't have to decide. What is best is best. If you don't like the paper we use, go out and start your own paper!"

I was simply amazed at the simplicity of the solution. For a moment I thought she was joking, but I liked better to believe that she spoke seriously, and thinking that maybe it was the discussing of a particular example which caused the misunderstanding, I tried to put the question on a broad, scientific basis.

I asked how would production in a general way, be carried on. There would be no change in that, I was informed; production would go on just as before. This was not very clear to me (especially if it were to be on the principle of my getting out when I did not like it), but I did not want to resume the first argument, and seeing there was no hope of elucidating this point, I passed on to another.

I asked this time how would the producer secure the full value of his labor. The solution was still simpler than before. As there was going to be no private property, each man would only have to go to the stores and there he would receive all he wanted. I objected that after a few of us had gotten all we wanted there would be very little left for the others. I was told that was impossible. If I could have everything I wanted, why should I want to accumulate? Again, I was dumbfounded with the simplicity of it.

Still I put another question. "Who is going to produce under those conditions?" I asked; "Not I, for one; I will lie on my back in the sun all day, an occupation I am very fond of. Then, when I get hungry and cold, I will go to the stores and get food and clothes. Pretty soon everybody will want to imitate me." "Why should you act like that? You will want to work like everybody. Nobody will be lazy; there is no sense in it."

This time, I was struck speechless for good. I did not ask any more questions; I saw it was of no use. I just sat back and listened and tried to fathom the abyssmal mystery. For as soon as she was given free rein, unobstructed by practical prosaic objections, Emma Goldman resumed her breakneck speed, sonorous declamation; a mixed denunciation of the present system and apotheosis of a vague golden age where we would all join hands in the dance, and be thoroughly happy. There were some flashes of imagination in it, some pretty poetical pictures, but not a thought, not an argument.

I came out thoroughly disappointed, and with the conviction that either she didn't know a single thing about Socialist economics, or she did not judge me capable of understanding them. Certainly, she did not waste any of her knowledge on me. I found her incoherent. And now, I understand how Emma Goldman gets so many youthful followers. They are enthusiastic people, disgusted with our rotten social system and the hypocrisy of conventions. That feeling she exploits in her sentimental lectures and articles; and the weakness of her logic she covers wth high-sounding rhetoric and impassionate speech; always the same old unsound method of appeals to emotionalism, as if there were not enough pathos in the clear logic of the working class movement to wake up the dead.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL

THE WORKING CLASS IS PLUNDERED BECAUSE IT IS NOT ALLOWED TO APPROPRIATE ITS PRODUCT.

Before capitalist production, i. e., in the Middle Ages, the system of small industry prevailed everywhere and rested upon the private ownership by the producers themselves of their instruments of production. Agriculture was conducted by the small, free, or dependent farmer; in the cities, handicraft.

The instruments of labor—land, agricultural implements, workshops, tools—were individual property, calculated only for individual use, and were, accordingly, paltry, dwarfish and poor. For that very reason, as a rule, they belonged to the producers themselves. To concentrate these scattered and limited implements of production, to enlarge them, to transform them into the present powerful lever of production—that was exactly the historic role of the capitalist method of production, and of its upholder, the capitalist class. In the stead of the spinning-wheel, the hand-loom, the smith's hammer, there appeared the spinning machine, the mechanical loom and the steam hammer; in the stead of the single work-shop, there appeared the factory that compelled the combined labor of hundreds of thousands.

The same as with the implements of production, production itself was transformed from a series of isolated into a series of social acts, and the products from individual into social products. The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now came out of the factory, were the joint product of many working people through whose hands they had to go successively before being ready. No single person could say of them: "This I have made; this is *my* work."

Where, however, the natural division of labor within a community becomes the basis of industry, it stamps the products with the form of commodities, whose mutual exchange, purchase, and sale, enables the individual producers to satisfy their manifold needs. This was the case in the Middle Ages. The farmer, for instance, sold to the artisan agricultural and bought in exchange handicraft products. It was into this society of individual producers of commodities that the new system of production pushed itself. In the midst of the natural, yet *planless* division of labor, as it then prevailed throughout, there arose the *planful* division of labor, as organized in the separate factories. Alongside of *individual, social* production stepped up. The products of both were sold in the same market, hence at prices at least approximately equal. But the planful organization was more powerful than the natural division of labor. The factories that worked upon the social plan turned out their wares more cheaply than did the individual producer. On one field after another individual production was thrown down, until its social competitor wholly revolutionized the old method.

In the production of commodities, such as had developed in the Middle Ages, the question could never arise, To whom do the proceeds of labor belong? The individual producer had brought them forth by his own labor, or that of his family and with his own tools, and, as a rule, out of raw materials belonging to, and often produced by, himself. There was no need of their being appropriated by, they belonged to, him as a matter of course. Property in the product rested, accordingly, upon *one's own labor*. Even there where the help of others was used, that, as a rule, was only a by-matter, and often received, besides wages, other and further remuneration. The guild apprentice and journeyman, for instance, worked, not so much for the sake of their board and wages as for the sake of fitting themselves for mastership.

Thereupon came the concentration of the means of production in large workshops and factories, and thereby their conversion into means of production de facto social. But these social implements and products were treated as though they were, now as before, the implements and products of individuals. While, until now, the owner of the means of labor had taken the products because, as a rule, they were his own product, and foreign help was the exception, thenceforth the owner of the means of labor proceeded himself to appropriate the products, although they were no longer *his own* but the product of *the labor of others*. Accordingly, the now socially produced commodities were appropriated, not by those who actually had set in motion the means of production and actually had produced the goods, but by the *capitalists*. The implements of production and production itself had become essentially social; yet, nevertheless, were they subjected to a form of appropriation, which presupposed the existence of private and individual production, under which everyone owned and brought his own products to market. The new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation, although it does away with the conditions upon which the latter was predicated.

In this contradiction, which imparts to the new system of production its capitalist character, *lurks in embryo the whole conflict of to-day*. The more the present system of production gained the upper hand on all leading fields of industry and in all economically leading countries, and thereby crowded individual production down to trifling branches, *the more sharply marked became also the incompatibility between social production and capitalist appropriation*.

The first capitalists found, as already stated, the form of wage-labor in existence. Only, wage-labor was then the exception, it was a side occupation, a makeshift, a transitory incident. The farm laborer, who occasionally worked for wages, owned his couple of acres of land, which sufficed, at a pinch, to support him. The provisions of the guild saw to it that the journeyman of to-day became the master of to-morrow. Soon, however, as the means of production became social, and were concentrated in the hands of capitalists, this was changed. Both the means of production and the products themselves of the small individual producer became more and more valueless. There was left to him nothing but to turn wage-worker under the capitalist. Wage-labor, formerly the exception and a makeshift, became the rule and basis of the whole system of production; formerly a side occupation, now it became the exclusive pursuit of the laborer; the temporary wage-laborer became one for life. The number of these permanent wage-laborers was, moreover, immensely increased by the contemporaneous breaking down of the feudal order, the disbandment of the retainers of the feudal lords, the ejectment of the farmers from their homesteads, etc. The divorce became complete between the means of production, concentrated in hands of the capitalists, on the one side, and the producers, on the other, reduced to the possession of nothing but their own labor power. *The contradiction between social production and capitalist appropriation becomes visible in the contrast between the proletariat and the capitalist class.*

KATZ IN NEW YORK.

(Continued from page one.)

black. I doubt not the Mr. Midney, who wears hair a la Buffalo Bill, was really a professor at some university, may be he had given instructions on the same subject as the colored gentlemen at Erie depot in the Crystal City.

Saturday evening, August 14th, I spoke at an open air meeting at which 20 pamphlets and three 50-cent books were sold, and two young men made application to become members of the S. L. P.

The Section in Utica is sorely in need of new material and the start is made in that direction. The older comrades promised that they would again get into harness and secure readers for the Party press.

R. Katz.

AGE OF REASON.
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CONGESTION AND INFANTS' DEATHS.

Statistics of Child Mortality in Some English Towns.

The Town Planning Conference just closed in England has attracted attention to the reasons for the Town Planning of modern cities, which means the organization of the city upon a health basis. Some of the most remarkable investigations that have been made are those of foreign cities. Alderman W. Thompson, of Surrey, England, Chairman of the National Housing Reform Council, in his recent volume on "Housing Up to Date," gives the following astounding statement as to death rates:

"In the County of Durham, England, in 1903, where 28.4 per cent. of the population was overcrowded, the infant mortality was 156 per 1,000 births. In Essex County, where there is less than 3 per cent. of overcrowding, the infant mortality was 115 per 1,000 births; in other words, an excess of 41 deaths per 1,000 births in the congested County of Durham; being a total of 7,049 deaths. The infant mortality in 1904 of St. Mary's, a congested section of Birmingham, England, was 331 per 1,000 births as against 65 deaths per 1,000 births, in the well organized and healthy village of Bourneville, three and one-half miles away. From 1901 to 1907 the death rate was only 75 per 1,000, while in Birmingham the death rate was nearly two and one-half times as great. Lord Fairplay has traced the relation between sickness and death and shows that for every case of death in public institutions there are 34 cases of serious sickness, so that the deaths must be multiplied by thirty-four to give the minimum cases of preventable sickness. The Federation Health Society of Sheffield, England, in a recent report, states that the deaths from zymotic for Sheffield in 1899 was 4.56 per 1,000 of the population. In 1903 it was reduced to 3.10, while the general average in the 76 large towns of England was 189."

IN A SWEATSHOP.

Pent in, and sickening for one wholesome draught
Of air,—God's gift that cities sell so dear,
They stitch and stitch. The dim lights fall upon
Bent bodies, hollowed bosoms and dead eyes.
Their very mirth is horrible to hear
It is so joyless! Every needle-stroke
Knits into dainty fabrics that shall go
Where Fashion flaunts, the protest and the pain
Of ravaged lives, of souls denied their food.
At last the clock-stroke! From the beetling shop
The prisoners file, and up and down the street
Scatter to hutches humorists call Home,
To sin, to die, or, if it may be, clutch
Some pleasure fierce enough to drown the thought
That on the morrow they must meet again.

—From "Vistas of Labor." By Richard Burton. Atlantic Monthly.

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—Prof. Max Muller.

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THE WORST FLEECER

OF A WORKER IS A BOSS OF SAME NATIONALITY.

Old Rule Shown True Again in Padrone System Now Flourishing in Denver—Greek and Japanese Slave Merchants Growing Fat on Exploitation of Their Own Countrymen.

Denver, Colo., August 14.—As a counrpart to the fact the capitalists of the state of Colorado are enjoying perhaps the most prosperous year of their history, is the other striking fact that the labor market is glutted, and workingmen are required to work for downright starvation wages.

According to E. V. Brake, state labor commissioner, the reason for this is that foreign workmen are brought here, and these are victims of the padrone system.

Although the workingmen would be exploited just as keenly whether there were any such things as foreign workingmen, still it is true that there are four or five Japanese employment agents who are bosses of their countrymen, for whom they get jobs. There are two or three Greek agents who violate the law in a similar manner.

"The chief offenders are S. Bau & Co., Harry Hokasano and M. Tasukawa, all Japanese," said Commissioner Brake. "These fellows have as many as 7,500 Japanese laborers on the various construction works of the state, and they hire them out for $1.25 per day. Out of their pay they have to give up $4.50 for board and $1 for hospital fees. The Greeks do the same, and they mulct their countrymen for a weekly stipend, besides getting a rakeoff on the boardhouse and hospital charges.

"There are Italians, Austrians and Bulgarians in the state looking for work, and the Bulgarians will accept the same working and living conditions that Greeks and Japanese do.

"The Italians and Austrians demand better treatment, and that is the reason for the violence we frequently hear of in the grading and reservoir camps throughout the state.

"I have just returned from a trip of inspection at Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where I looked over the work of the free employment bureaus. I found there a number of orders from big construction companies for men at $1.35 per day. I gave orders to the superintendents of the employment bureaus to reject all such orders. No man, white, black, or brown or yellow, ought to be compelled to work for such wages in this state.

"While there were plenty of orders for cheap help, there were also a distressingly large number of applications for work. The employers of the state are unusually prosperous, but there is a large number out of employment, and I have written to the fruit growers on the Western slope and other places offering to supply them with labor if they will give decent wages. We can furnish all the labor that is needed to harvest Colorado's crops."

A. F. of L.'s Ridiculous Antics.

The A. F. of L. unionists here are up to some more of their ridiculous antics. the meeting of the Building Trades ncil last night it was announced that J. McNamara, an Eastern contractor been hired by the plumbers and steamfitters to come here and take charge of the co-operative shop they have started on Nineteenth street. He is now located in Toronto, where he is doing general contracting.

John R. Alpine, president of the plumbers, states that the international union can put $50,000 into the Denver shop if necessary, as the plumbers are at peace elsewhere except in Denver and Salt Lake City. He will back the boss McNamara with funds in the attempt to block the master builders' plans to make Denver an open shop town. This means the reopening of the building war.

C. C. Schrepferman says there is room for plenty of contractors in Denver, and that the contractors can go the union shop one better if it starts to cut wages. He says there will be "no compromise," and Denver is to remain an open town.

A. C. Smith, president of the painters, paperhangers and decorators, arrived in Denver last night, and will take away the charter of the paperhangers because of their refusal to obey orders to return the council.

The general contractors are in a row cause some of the plastering contracthave signed an agreement with the on men on the same basis as they with the carpenters. Thomas E. e, president of the master builders, the leader in the movement to see the agreement with the union, and ists that he was only following the nounced plan when the fight was rted to break the council, but treat h individual unions. Other contracs now want a complete open shop, aside from the brotherhood carpenters.

Pueblo Smelter Strike.

The news from Pueblo is to the effect that the strike of nearly a hundred furnace men is still keeping the United States Zinc smelter well tied up. The conference yesterday between a committee of strikers and the management resulted in a deadlock. The men insist on an advance of 25 cents a day. This demand the officials refused to grant.

"We have no intention of granting the demands of the men," vaunted General Manager Guiterman last night. "The men treated us unfairly by leaving the furnaces without even making a demand on us."

This, by the way, striking first and notifying the company afterwards, is the only sensible thing the smeltermen have done. They were only getting $1.75 a day, and labor conditions there were horrible.

THE CLIMAX NEAR.

Capitalism Now Sick with the Vertigo of Its Approaching End.

Capitalism is tightening the rope around the middle class shopkeepers and little manufacturers, at an increasing speed.

The labor movement is at the same rate seeing clearer every day, that the reforms proposed by its present leaders, are dead issues before they were even mentioned in a legislature.

So the cause of labor is just being born, the idea of revolutionary education, the idea of collective thought, the idea of establishing educational centers for the people, where discussions of economic and social science will be heard daily, I say, this is just being born out of the sad experiences of the senseless struggles of craft unions, political organizations and religious organizations, scabbing on one another to the detriment of their cause and as a rule for no other reason than to advance the ambitions of a few labor leaders and politicians who have succeeded in surrounding themselves with a bodyguard of organizers and other officials who have to see to it that the rank and file is kept ignorant and in darkness about the inside workings of the machine.

Theatres and opera houses and even churches, are now daily open and crowded with mobs to see and listen to the utterings, the flim-flams, the platitudes, the humbugs in scientific disguise, of the fast decaying present society structure.

The process is exactly as when a full-grown fruit, lacking reason and intelligence to preserve itself, goes to rot and to absorption.—Ed. Bosky, in Faribault, Minn., Line-Up.

PLEA TO THE PRESS.

Unless It Would Awaken Discontent, It Must Print Only Pleasant News.

If we do not wish to plant the seed of discontent in the brains of our people, we should forbid the publication of any and all newspapers—not merely the radical and Socialistic, but the capitalistic ones as well. For even in the latter the average citizen will find daily enough material to make him grouchy and discontented. And discontent sometimes leads to independent thinking. And this is dangerous, you know.

When the citizen of average intelligence reads in his morning paper, for instance, that an utterly worthless scamp, Howard Gould by name, who has never done a stroke of useful work in his life, is getting an income of 775,000 dollars a year; when he reads that the wife of that useful citizen, herself a common scold is spending thirty or forty thousand dollars a month for clothes; when he reads that and begins to think—thoughts sometimes come to our minds unbidden—how hard he has to work for a dollar, when he ponders that a good skilled mechanic would have to work steadily for 700 years to earn what Gould gets (without earning a cent) in one year, when he recollects that that artist friend of his is dying from Bright's, because he has no money to go away to a warm equable climate, when he recollects that sad case of another friend of his, a promising young writer, who died prematurely of pulmonary tuberculosis, because they could not collect a paltry thousand dollars to send him to Davos, when he thinks that the sum of money which another noble scion of a noble family, Alfred G. Vanderbilt (brought into the limelight by the suicide of Mrs. Ruiz) spends annually on wine and women, would be sufficient to make a thousand families happy and comfortable for their life time, when he thinks of these and a thousand other things brought to his notice by the daily newspapers, his contentment is liable to take wings, and he is apt to begin to see that the dictum about this world being the best of all possible world is wretchedly false. And this is a dangerous state of mind for a man to be in. Especially before election. And the newspapers really ought to be more careful. They should print only all the pleasant news that's fit to print.—Critic and Guide.

LAW AND ORDER!

WHOLESALE VIOLATION OF TEN-HOUR LAW CHARGED.

Conditions on the Union Railway Company's Lines Worse Than on the Brooklyn "Rotten" Transit—Petty Exaction and Great Impositions Drive Men Daily Off the Road.

That motormen and conductors of the Union Railway Company in the Bronx are daily, even in these times of scarce jobs, throwing up their employment rather than endure the never-ending round of exactions and impositions put upon them by the company, is the declaration made by an ex-employe of the concern, who himself suddenly terminated his bondage with them after having been compelled, he says, to work over 15 hours in one day, without a chance to eat or rest, in flagrant violation of the State 10-hour law.

Among the petty annoyances inflicted by the Union Railway Company upon its men, this ex-victim says the motormen and conductors are compelled to purchase their winter uniforms during the summer months, thus depriving them of the use of their $12 or $15 for a needlessly long time.

He also declares the men have to hang around for hours on "reserve duty" without getting a cent of the enormous salary of 21 cents an hour which they are promised. If a single crew is supposed to have had an accident which they failed to report, all the motormen and conductors, he says, have to hang around for hours without a cent of pay, in order to give a "statement' to the accident clerk.

But the flagrant violation of the 10-hour law is the most serious charge this ex-employe brings against the company. In a letter written by him, he says:

"It is on the run to Classon Point, the cheap five-cent Newport for the wage slaves of the Bronx, that this street railway makes wholesale violations of the 10-hour labor law.

"Most of the men have been compelled to slave more hours than I have, but they kept me working 15 hours and 20 minutes on Sunday, August 8, 1909, from 10 o'clock sharp in the morning until 1.20 o'clock at night, without meal hour or rest.

"All the Classon Point runs," continues the writer, "have this 'picnic' for the crews. It is a jump off to a peanut or fruit stand, and then stuff some of that down, a la carte, while the car is going. The result is that most of the slaves have stomach trouble to such an extent that the company has to despatch messengers to tell them to show up for slavery.

"Tired out and hungry at night, we appeal to the company starters to allow us to make the last trip, to the barn. And the company replies by forcing a few more hours of work on us, so that the break in the law may be a good break."

Here is the clause of the law which, according to this conductor, the company systematically and flagrantly breaks:

"HOURS OF LABOR ON STREET SURFACE AND ELEVATED RAILROADS.

"Ten consecutive hours' labor, including one-half hour for dinner, shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of all street surface and elevated railroads, of whatever motive power, owned or operated by corporations in this state, whose main line of travel or whose routes lie principally within the corporate limits of cities of the first and second class. No employe of any such corporation shall be permitted or allowed to work more than ten consecutive hours, including one-half hour for dinner, in any one day of twenty-four hourr.

"In cases of accident or unavoidable delay, extra labor may be performed for extra compensation."

"To increase the misery of the conductors," continues this man who has been through the mill, "we have the small cars jammed with passengers, who blame the conductors for the scarcity of cars and seats. Then the shrewd(?) inspector steps on the car just long enough to make the conductor ring up a few fares which he never collected, and which he is expected to make good to the company out of his own pocket. Most of the conductors comply, for fear of losing their 'swell' jobs."

This, it seems, is the pace of "law and order" set by the company to its wage slaves. If the report is correct, as it apparently is, the employes of that road should be studying up on Industrial Unionism.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Its Spread in the Army Alarms Ruling Class.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the New York World reported a remarkable expansion of Socialistic influences in the German army. "Hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the German army," said this dispatch, "most of them the young men, are Socialists at heart, secretly imbued with Socialistic doctrines.

"The German authorities are alarmed at the Socialistic campaign carried on, especially among the recruits. Captains have just received the strictest orders to keep Socialist literature out of the hands of their men. Twice a week the soldiers' lockers are to be searched and all printed matter in them is to be carefully examined. All soldiers found with Socialist pamphlets or leaflets will be severely punished and literature offensive to the government immediately destroyed.

"Equally severe are the new regulations governing beer shops, public houses and restaurants in garrison towns. Soldiers are forbidden to patronize any such establishment where 'Vorwaerts,' the chief Socialist organ, or any journal of such stripe, is to be had or which is known as the resort of workingmen inclined to Socialism. On the other hand, The Socialist leaders are intensely active in spreading the knowledge of their tenets among the soldiers. An association has been formed by a leader in the Reichstag for the express purpose of reaching soldiers, particularly recruits, and dampening their military ardor. To them the agents of the association secretly supply books which describe the cruelty, folly and wickedness of war, the evil effects on the state of a huge standing army and the uselessness of a military career.

"Socialism is strongly tincturing not the German army alone; its doctrines are spreading through every Austrian barrack, a fact causing the Vienna government profound anxiety."

1,043 KILLED.

Great Britain's Railroad Death List for Year.

London, August 20.—The railway casualties for 1908 in the United Kingdom included 1,043 killed and 7,984 injured. There were no deaths of passengers due to accidents to trains. Of those killed, 479 were persons walking the tracks, largely unemployed, and suicides. All the rest, 566 in number, were employes.

RELIGIOUS IMAGES

DO NOT SAVE McKEE'S ROCKS STRIKERS FROM EVICTION.

Pictures and Statues of Holy Personages Tumbled in Pile with Other Household Goods by Sheriff Gumbert's Men—Victimized Workers Patient, but Feeling Grows in Intensity.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 16.—The situation here is unchanged, except in intensity, and the remarks heard anent the conditions show the feeling, as well as the shallowness of the remedies proposed.

Looking over the strikers' homes, and watching the sheriff's men scattering their few sticks of furniture in the street, was indeed a sad sight. There it was piled up as you would throw old rubbish, and there the owners were picking out their own. Prominent in the pile were holy pictures and statues of the Virgin Mary and Jesus, before whom the poor slaves had knelt after the day of toil; and now they sit in the street eating from a charity loaf, with an onion for dessert.

Being introduced to a clergyman who was discussing the situation on the corner, the writer said to him: "If humility will save man, those poor souls are surely safe."

Just at this moment the street car for which he was waiting came along, and saved his Reverence from making an explanation.

The postal messenger boys, eighty in number, struck again, and all were discharged. Two were arrested shortly afterwards, for interfering with a messenger, and four policemen kept guard over the building driving the striking boys away from the vicinity.

The situation in the Oliver Building is unchanged. The "misunderstanding" between the local coal barons is not settled, and district president Feehan of the United Mine Workers, is authorized to issue a letter to the public setting forth the failure and showing up national president Tom L. Lewis. Eight Sue books were sold at the street meetings this week, besides pamphlets and two subs for The People.

W. H. Carroll.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism Spread the light!

A PARADISE---ALSO A SERPENT

GLOWING TALES OF LABOR'S PROSPERITY IN AUSTRALIA ONLY LIES TO INDUCE IMMIGRATION AND GLUT THE LABOR MARKET.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.—This that follows is happening in Victoria. Victoria, be it known to all by these presents, is a State of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Commonwealth is this fair land of ours, which we are patriotically engaged in advertising to the peoples of the old world as the Paradise of Workingmen.

We mention the seobvious geographical facts lest you might doubt the evidence of your own senses, and begin to wonder if something has gone wrong with your thinking apparatus.

It seems horribly incredible that such things as are here set forth should be taking place in Australia, but true it is nevertheless.

They are certified to officially. The abominable sweating they disclose has been inquired into by a Committee appointed by a conference of Victorian Trades, and the hideous reality established beyond all question.

Married men with families, employed as gardeners in this our Paradise, toil for 60 and 70 hours a week at wages ranging from $5.40 to $7.20, but in some cases as low as $2.40 a week! These men—should we not rather say these slaves?—have not only to cultivate the useful cabbage and the ornamental rose, but are expected in addition to milk the cows, look after the horses, clean up the yard, and generally do all the hard and dirty work about the place.

"Man, married, good gardener, milk, etc., $4.80," is an advertisement to be found not infrequently in the business columns of newspapers that in their leading columns are extolling the Commonwealth as the Happy Land for the working class.

"A most deplorable and distressing condition," says the Committee's report—"anything more painful could scarcely be imagined—is that of the livery and stable employes."

The hours vary from 90 to 120 a week, and for this body-breaking servitude they receive the remuneration of from $3.60 to $6 a week, and keep themselves. Some of the miserable wretches sleep in, and these, says the report, "are infinitely worse provided for than the horses they tend."

Take now the case of the employes in the sugar refining industry—a flourishing enterprise. The men work in three shifts of eight hours each. The temperatures in which they toil are unhealthily high in every department, a condition rendered still more injurious by the moisture of the atmosphere prevailing. In one department the heat rises to 130 degrees, the men working almost entirely naked. For this exhausting work they receive $9.60 a week.

A very large number of boys and youths are employed, their ages ranging from 13 to 20, and their wages up to $4.32 a week. No overtime is paid for night work, and when it is stated that lads of tender years are engaged in this Siberian toil, at all hours of the night, in a temperature of steam, we may begin to understand the kind of Eden Australia is for the children of the workers.

"Those employed in the production of blue, blacking, boot-paste, etc., as well as those in the production of pepper, mustard, oatmeal, etc., are dreadfully sweated," says the Committee's report. "Married men are receiving from $4.80 to 6.48 a week, and the adult woman earns from $2.40 to $3.60.

In the firewood, coal, hay and corn trades, married men driving one or two-horse lorries are paid from $4.80 to $6 a week of from 60 to 70 hours.

And then parsons and politicians hold up their hands in horror because marrdied folks do not keep their cradles filled! They would be fools to do it. They would be criminals to do it.

In hotels and restaurants married men receive $4.80 to keep their families on, and toil from 80 to 90 hours a week for that wretched dole.

Why should these slaves breed other slaves to take their places?

All this and much more is taking place in Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, which the various Governments are advertising in other lands as the country of all countries for the working class.

And if similar searching inquiries were made, a state of affairs equally as bad would be found to exist here in Queensland, to which a bosses' Government is every month luring hundreds of deluded workers from oversea.

KNOWLEDGE

And Not Mental Tickling, Is What the Workers Need.

Our grand business undoubtedly is, not to *see* what lies dimly at a distance, but to *do* what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

A "radical" writer, discussing the relative value of extreme versus the moderate radical journals, holds that the extreme journals do very little, if any, good. He thinks that only the confirmed advocates of that for which a paper stands read it. His argument is that the out-and-out paper repels, if it does not disgust. To get your paper read, he says, avoid offensive language, intolerance, and extremes. Interest and entertain the reader, break it to him gradually and gently, and thus furnish new converts to the cause of progress and reform!

This "radical" writer is, we understand, a medical man, who, we suppose, would practice what he preaches were he giving instruction in his profession. In teaching anatomy, a most interesting study, we should expect him to do it in a "sane" way. Throwing science to the winds he would not be "intolerant" if a student held that the larynx is in his hat, or that the blood circulates through the bones. Nor would he "repel" one who insisted that port wine was beneficial in gout.

Our "radical" writer is mistaken. In order to teach a thing it must be taught scientifically; it cannot be taught by cracking jokes, or by "entertaining" the student. Make believe teachers and papers do not, and cannot, accomplish anything, for the very reason that they have not taught anything.

Science is intolerant—it permits no trifling with the fact that two and two make four. No doubt it is "sometimes disgusting," to those who have been shooting off their mouths to the effect that two and two make five, to find themselves called to time. Were they, however, imbued with the true scientific spirit, they would welcome any who cleared them of error.

By all means, let us have more of the "intolerant" publications. The curse of the country has been its "sanely radical" journalism. The journalism that sees some good in everything and everybody; that is all things to all men for the pennies it may bring, cannot last forever. It is bound to go. Too long it has been a hindrance to the course of progress. The times demand thinking men; men who have been taught, not tickled.

There is but one thing that I should emphasize, the necessity for a better organized and more widespread propaganda. The S. L. P. has the literature that builds Socialists. Not every person is fit material, that I know, but there are thousands who are fit whom we have not yet reached. Let us search them out.

H. S. K.

The

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All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909.

They blew and blew their Paper Bag,
They blew with all their might,
Till suddenly their Bag blew up,
And vanished out of sight.

And then the Windy Thing was gone,
Nor could a trace be seen,
For not a single shred was left
Of what had never been.

—BRAND WHITLOCK.

GOMPERS "ACCELERATING" GERMANY?

Recent batches of exchanges from Germany, beginning with the Berlin "Vorwaerts," have a good deal about Gompers.

The first impression the reports make is one of unqualified joy. Gompers, the notorious labor-lieutenant of the American capitalist class, is being recognized by the German Social Democratic press for that which the Socialist Labor Party press has long ago convicted him—and the worthy is being handled accordingly.

The second impression made by the reports is not quite so joyful. Although certain evolutionary stages are necessary to progress, and, therefore, to be welcomed, nevertheless, they bring with them trials that ever accompany a crisis.

That Gompers has gone to Europe as an agent of the capitalist interests centered in the National Civic Federation, of which he is a Vice-President, and which require Gompersistic Trades Unionism to buttress them, was suspected by the alert at the time his trip was first announced. The circumstance that the capitalist Ralph Easley, the Secretary of the National Civic Federation, followed closely upon the heels of Gompers to Europe, for the avowed purpose of organizing there Civic Federations; the further circumstance that the "German Employers' Journal," as quoted by the Berlin "Vorwaerts," is singing the praises of Gompers and his A. F. of L. as material worthy the emulation of the material that mans and constitutes the European Unions;—all this, and sundry lesser straws, go to turn suspicion into certainty.

At the International Congress in Stuttgart, Mr. A. M. Simons, a delegate of the A. F. of Lized Socialist party, announced in his regulation howling dervish style that the Post-Van Cleave capitalists "overtopped" the capitalists of the National Civic Federation. This was a bit of Simonsistic nonsense. Top-Capitalism is in and back of the National Civic Federation, and that body, with the aid of its Vice-Presidential Gompers, has its tentacles in most of the A. F.of L. Unions, whose official Journals, Mr. Easley has boasted, draw their economic and sociologic inspirations from the subbureau that is superintended by Secretary Easley himself. By this means American Top-Capitalism has led American Labor by the nose. It was a clever move. It has given satisfaction to its planners. In the meantime, Top-Capitalism is becoming ever more international. The plague, so to speak, is becoming like confluent smallpox. In European, especially continental countries, where there is no Socialist party to debauch things, the Socialist movement has so purified the Labor atmosphere that Unionism is substantially pure, which means substantially class-conscious. That's a nuisance to internationally spreading capitalism. The National Civic Federation having succeeded in America, where capitalism developed fastest, the attempt is now to be made to hitch the continental Unions to an International Civic Federation. It is a typically American Top-Capitalist scheme—get its hook in the snout of international Labor. Hence Easley and his Gompers have hied themselves to Europe.

That the German Socialists are on to the scheme appears from the "Vorwaerts's" reference to "the stroke that Gompers has in mind"; that they know what the success of the scheme portends appears from the statement in the same "Vorwaerts," that, in that event, the "wood of which the German Trades Unions are made would then become as dry as that which constitutes the A. F. of L." So far so good. But there is worse.

Legien, the Secretary of the German Unions, supported Gompers at the meeting which Gompers addressed in Berlin, and at which Gompers not only lied shamelessly, but at which he turned his back upon the Socialist Movement, as a matter of no international concern. Moreover, such was the wording of Legien's support of Gompers that the Chemnitz "Volksstimme" (People's Voice), as quoted by the "Vorwaerts," declares that Legien expressed himself so tactlessly upon the conception of the "true revolutionists" that he arouses the suspicion of "occupying entirely the American standpoint, and of looking upon the Social Democracy, to a certain extent, as a disturber of the unity of the economic action of the workingmen of Germany." Nor yet is this all. The Berlin "Correspondenzblatt," the organ of the German Trades Unions has opened fire, in its issue of the 7th of this mouth, upon the "Vorwaerts," on the subject of the Gompers address, by making peevish criticisms of the "Vorwaerts's" report, and even insinuating against the "Vorwaerts" a charge of hostility towards the unification of the international proletariat.

It has started. Addressing the full session of the International Congress at Stuttgart on the subject of Unionism, the chairman of the Socialist Labor Party delegation said: "You may have Christian Unions and Yellow Unions in Europe—all in support of capitalism. In America, however, the leaders of the large Trades Unions work hand in glove with the National Civic Federation, that is the Top-Capitalists, and its principles are not the class struggle. In order to conceal the antagonism between capital and labor, they affect to stand upon harmony between the classes. The Trades Union leaders lead the working class into a blind alley, where it is impossible to co-operate with them. THE TIME IS AT HAND WHEN YOU ALSO WILL SEE THIS DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE, AND THEN YOU WILL HAVE TO ACT ACCORDINGLY." (Stuttgart report, p. 358.)

Capitalist development in Germany has of recent years been phenomenal. In many an industry German capitalism has recently outstripped Great Britain. The completer capitalist development has brought in Germany its parallel of capitalist requirements. How far the development has gone may be judged from the sequence of facts cited above. A National Civic Federation is planned for Germany with the view to turn her Trades Union Movement into what the Gompers concern has become and is acknowledged to be in America—the bulwark of Capitalism.

The news from Germany is, with regard to the Easley-Gompers machinations, cause for a qualified joy—joy that things in Germany are ripening to the point where our comrades there are bound to draw in closer sympathy with the S. L. P.; sorrow, because of the trials that the ripening of things will bring upon them, and of which they are now beginning to have a few foretastes.

THE THAW CASE.

Harry Thaw, who has been remanded to the asylum for the criminal insane, declares positively that the Judge's decision is a wrong done to him. He is positive that he is "perfectly sane"; and his mother and sister, in whose atmosphere Thaw was brought up, join him in the declaration.

Lightheaded people will shrug their shoulders at Thaw's protestations. They will say few lunatics admit their own dementia; while the mother's and sister's views will be brushed aside with the good-natured remark that they are born merely of family affection.

There is in the posture of the Thaws infinitely more than a lunatic's conviction of his sanity, and than the sympathy of relatives.

Thaw was convicted of paranoia, that is, of a vanity so excessive and egotistical that he is dangerous to the community. What richling, born in affluence; reared in the capitalist atmosphere of utter disregard for the comforts, the limbs, aye, even the lives of the working class; brought to man's estate by the standard, that silently sets up the maxim that the success of the capitalist is of such prime importance as to justify any amount of cruelty to encompass it, and that enforces the maxim;—in short, what richling, who goes through such a training, is free from the taint of paranoia?

The following incident happened within the last six months in this city: A well-dressed passenger on the rear-most car of an elevated train opened the rear door and stood on the platform. The conductor approached him with the information that passengers were not allowed on the rear-platform, and that his orders were to enforce the rule. The passenger insisted in staying where he was. An altercation ensued. Throughout, the conductor was courteous, but firm. The passenger began to use angry language, but finding that did not avail, and realizing he was no physical match for the conductor, came in, sat down uttering a volley of imprecations, and gave the conductor this parting shot: "I've more money than you, anyhow!"

The fumes of "money," acquired as it has to be acquired under capitalist conditions, unsettle Reason. If acquired in the volumes that the plutocrat acquires it, "money" turns its possessor into a paranoic. Alcohol is said to have upon some of its victims the effect of causing them to believe that they are "the greatest thing that ever came down the pike." There is a subtle gas emitted by "money" that has the same effect, only intensified many fold, and with results many fold worse.

When Thaw and his relatives declare that he is sane they mean that he is no worse than anyone else of their social set; that such a state is proper and God-ordained; and that he should be free seeing the others are at large.

A FALSE STEP.

Local Bingham Canyon of Utah, one of the few remaining fragments of the I. W. W., has issued a call for representatives of all bodies of organized labor west of the Mississippi to meet in a convention at Salt Lake City.

The circumstance that Local Bingham Canyon promptly shook from its feet the dust of the "I-am-a-bums" after the late I. W. W. convention is so much to its credit that one is almost tempted to look charitably at the call that it has issued, and abstain from criticism. At the same time, considering that the Local, although it became "independent," had fibre enough not to be taken in by the above referred-to crew of the "I-am-a-bums," alias Veiled Dynamiters, it probably is gifted with sufficient mental virility to listen to criticism, and, if it finds the same correct, not to reject sense on the ground that the Local "does not propose to be run by the S. L. P."

Industrial Unionism—the principle of the Local—is born of the knowledge that no specific craft can go it alone. It is born of the knowledge that all crafts are interdependent, closely interdependent, as interdependent as the several joints of the human body. Socialism teaches that the day was when an artisan could say: "I produced this shoe," or any other commodity; but that that day has passed. Not a shoe is produced in the land to-day, or bushel of potatoes, or ounce of gold, or watch, etc., etc., that is not the product of the joint useful efforts of the whole land, from Maine to California and criss-cross across the country. So likewise, and by parity of reasoning with the crafts. None are autonomous: all hang and must stand, or fall, together. The offspring of this knowledge being Industrial Unionism, a call for all bodies of organized labor "west of the Mississippi" to unite in an industrial body is a contradiction in terms.

A table is round or it is not; a barrel does not consist of staves, or head and bottom, or hoops only—all of these are needed to make up the barrel. A man, split in half, ceases to be a man. Whatever that which may gather at Salt Lake City, in response to the call of Local Bingham Canyon, may be or become, Industrial Unionism it can not be—the call itself and the sectional spirit that dictated it stamps it anti-Industrialist.

MASS APATHY.

Some Democratic leaders are raising a great clatter, and expressing great hopes, over what they call the "great unrest" among the up-State Democrats, and their "dissatisfaction with the present party management."

There is no unrest, or dissatisfaction, among the Democrats, or among the Republicans, either. There is nothing stirring.

A feature that typifies the country to-day is the political apathy of the masses. Nothing throws them into "unrest," nothing "dissatisfies" them. The powers that be may rage and thunder among themselves. The masses look on, if at all they take any notice of the clatter, with the indifference that comes from a sense of helplessness. The prominent high tariff Republican Senator, who, when asked whether he did not fear for his party seeing it had raised the duties on the necessities of life, answered: "Not at all, if there is a tight finish for the baseball championship the people will forget all about the tariff,"—that gentleman portrayed the situation to perfection. The country at large is politically asleep.

And there is a reason—

From press, pulpit and political platform there flows in a steady stream so banal a flood of "information" concerning the ills that the people suffer from, that the "information" confuses, as it is meant to do. Add to that the hamstringing effect of Gompers-Mitchellism, and the disheartening influence of St. Johnic performances, and the consequences are what one sees.

The unseen lashes, that crack the mind of our people, have the identical effect of the physical lashes that crack the skin of the Russian masses. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Treasurer of the United States, stated in Washington, within a month ago: "This country has now the most centralized government in the world, not excepting Russia." Thus the process works upwards, and downwards.

But the darkest hour precedes the dawn. Signs there are in plenty, that the dawn will not need to struggle hard before it bursts through the heavy clouds that now are settled over the land.

IN AID OF "TOILING MILLIONS."

In the interest of the "toiling millions of the Southern States," Senator Culberson made a desperate effort, just before the final passage of the tariff bill on the 5th of this month, to place cotton bagging on the free list. The Senator proved that the raw material was free of duty; he proved that only six companies manufactured the bagging, and the six were combined; from this he concluded that the duty on the bagging enabled the combine to raise the price upon "the toiling millions" engaged in cotton raising, and that thus the combine levied a tax of $625,000 upon these "toiling millions." In the interest of these the Senator pleaded and demanded that cotton bagging be admitted free.

It would have been money in the pockets of the Senator's reputation, or intellect, had he left that spech unmade.

No one supposes that, if the $625,000 tax levied by the cotton-bagging Trust were wiped out, as much as a copper thereof would be found in the pockets of the "toiling millions" on the cotton plantations. 'Tis not the "toiling millions" of the South who buy cotton-bagging. The bagging is bought by the cotton plantation owners, who spend their time in Northern clubs, or European pleasure resorts, or in Southern "dolce far niente"—sweet do-nothing.

Of the numerous instances in which the tariff debate revealed the effort of free traders to be the effort of one set of capitalists to get the better of another set, and that the free trade fight is a fight carried on over the head of the proletariat and does not concern the proletariat at all,—of the numerous instances in which the tariff debate brought out this fact, there is none in which the fact is brought out more clearly than in the matter of cotton-bagging.

The banquet is a feature of the Civic Federation. It is a feature that brings out well the "fraternal relations" that exist between the Top-Capitalist and his labor-lieutenants, who there dine and wine with him, and are mutually toasted; and the feature also brings out the fact that the "fraternal relations" are limited, on the part of the capitalist banqueters, to their labor-lieutenants, but stop short at the rank-and-file, who are kept sweating out their lives in the shops. A banquet was not long ago partaken of by some "Revisionists" of the German Social Democratic movement with sundry members of the nobility and the like. It was a "Gabel-fruehstueck" (morning collation). The incident naturally aroused a good deal of indignation on the part of the sound element in the German party. Now, then, in the course of his speech, taking up the cudgels for Gompers at the Gompers meeting in Berlin, Legien took occasion to slur the Socialists who had found fault with the said "Gabel-fruehstueck." Was Legien's sympathetic word for the "Gabel-fruehstueck" a mere accident? Or was it one of those straws that betray the direction of a current, in this instance Civic-Federation-Banquetward?

The Swedish newspaper companies have started to sue the Compositors' Union for breach of contract in ordering strikes in the printing works, and thereby refusing to scab upon their fellows on strike. However "backward," or "degraded," a race these Swedish compositors may be of, no one can claim otherwise than that the newspaper owners of the same race are abreast of their "superior" American cousins.

Mahon Throws Pall Over Car Men.

Chicago, August 21.—The arrival in this city to-day of William D. Mahon, president of the International Street Car Men's Union, gave a bad turn to the men's prospects of success in their efforts to win an increase of wages from their exploiters.

Mahon declined to make any statement in regard to the situation, but it is known he is strongly opposed to a walkout, or anything else which will help the men.

Immediately after his arrival here he was taken to the union headquarters, where he held a conference with the officers of the local union and the members of the wage scale committee, who have conducted the negotiations with the traction officers.

VINCENT ST. JOHN IN DENVER

The seventeenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners has come and gone.

As far as the convention itself is concerned, on and of itself, it was the regulation affair, distinguishable from A. F. of L. proceedings only in phraseology, in spots.

As is now pretty well understood, the move on the part of the W. F. of M. officials in 1904, which materialized in the Manifesto that called the next year the Industrial Workers of the World into being, was not, as it had been supposed, the result of a healthy radicalism on their part. As now pretty well understood, and quite strongly suspected as early as 1906, their move in 1904 was the result of unhealthy reactionaryism. Class-unconscious Unionism is but a caricature capitalist realm for its officials. The officials of the W. F. of M., apprehending, in 1904, that things were going to the bad with their caricature realm, or estate, had sought to save themselves by taking the lead in a radical move, that, moreover, was expected to give them a standing in the East. The apprehended danger had very materially vanished when the first I. W. W. convention met. The convention had literally to drag Moyer, the President of the W. F. of M., along. The rapid course of events that followed rendered the I. W. W. more and more unnecessary, also distasteful, to the Moyer element. The final dropping out of the W. F. of M. was shrewdly foretold as early as 1905. Its dominant, the Moyer element, could not "round" their estate with I. W. W. affiliations. Things had changed. Accordingly, the W. F. of M. convention that met last month, presented essentially the aspect of the A. F. of L.—a body run for the benefit of its officialdom (the same as the capitalist class runs the workers) with a rank and file that is kept in subjection by their individual and often visionary self-interests, being played upon (exactly as the workers are kept and played upon by their employers.)—Altogether a logical picture.

Nevertheless, stale and twice-told as was the tale of the W. F. of M. convention in so far as itself was concerned, it also told a tale that is neither stale nor twice-told. The occasion therefor was St. John.

Vincent St. John had long and deservedly enjoyed among W. F. of M. people a reputation for integrity; a capacity to learn and grow; thoughtful deliberation; aggressive fibre, tempered with the modesty becoming a man of his young years; and unflinching loyalty to his class. At the second, the critical I. W. W. convention of 1906, St. John made these qualities good. Unfortunately for him, fortunately, perhaps, for the Movement that needs the experience, the convention rewarded St. John by elevating him to the National Executive Board, and subsequently, in 1907, to virtual headship.

The Chicago policeman, who was chosen as the model for the Haymarket statue that was to commemorate the judicial assassinations of 1887, went crazy, literally crazy, with vanity. The notoriety was more than his mental stamina could stand.

Again, the instances are too numerous to require more than being alluded to, of men, who join the Labor Movement with unquestionable probity, being overtaken by financial stress, and, then, going by the board. Their imperfect information leads them to expect easy sailing on a path strewn with struggles and hardships and disappointments. The strain of such experience proves too severe for such men. Indeed, it is a conservative estimate that such is the history of ninety-nine per cent of the labor leaders who have gone astray, and in various degrees betrayed the trust imposed upon them.

The elevation of St. John to the dignity that two successive I. W. W. conventions elevated him to, coupled with the expectations, frankly expressed, that were entertained of him, was more than the man's mental stamina could stand. Then followed the inevitable struggles, hardships and disappointments—some of which were, in his instance, exceptionally trying—together with the long train of financial distress, and the man collapsed.

In St. John's instance another circumstance contributed powerfully to his downfall.

The organization of which St. John virtually became the head in 1907; held, in some respects, a position as threatening, in other respects, even more threatening than the position held by the Socialist Labor Party, both towards capitalist rule and towards the swarm of more or less freakish political, economic and anti-political associations that hang upon the flanks of the Socialist or Labor Movement in the land. Such a position demands stirling qualities in its officers to discourage, if not repel the Tempter in the shape of the Flatterer and the Seducer. The Spanish proverb has it: "Where there are ripe bananas little birdies will be seen; where there are pretty lassies loving laddies will be found." St. John proved a ripe banana for obscene birds to peck and bore holes through.

Instead of learning and further equipping himself, St. John organized himself into a moving tableau of elaborate erudition, thereby becoming a center from which nonsense radiated; instead of grasping the profound principle of the Social Revolution of our generation that Social Democracy is a sane movement: that it can not contemplate the insane idea of everyone being fit for everything, and that its distinctive feature is a place for everyone, and everyone in his place, with equality of dignity in the co-operation towards a goal that requires the services of all,—instead of grasping that principle, he stooped to the demagoguery of condoning and inciting disorder; as a consequence, instead of setting the example of discipline, he set exactly the opposite example by adopting that worst of discipline-smashing methods, to wit, coarse brutality, accompanied, as brutality ever is, with cowardice; finally, instead of keeping to the keynote of rectitude, which the I. W. W. had struck, he justified the theft preached and practiced by his flatterers. In short, instead of a strong, he proved himself a weak man—putty in the hands of those who operated upon him, until he tumbled head foremost into the worst sort of Anarchy, veiled dynamitism.

The metamorphosed St. John appeared in Denver at the time of the convention of the W. F. of M. with the intent of "rescuing the miners," meaning thereby to rescue himself, by causing them to join and thereby float the wreck he had been lured to make out of the I. W. W. The move brought Vincent St. John in juxtaposition with Charles H. Moyer—the latter, a logical, the former, an illogical consequence of his own premises. The latter the head of raw material from which the Social Revolution can and will yet be spun; the former the suffocating dust of shoddy, that has no place in the texture of the Industrial Republic. The latter a representative of that without which Progress is impossible—order; the former the breath of Chimera.

The late convention of the W. F. of M. served as a background for the two types—Moyer and St. John. The former, a type that represents the Movement at rest, and away from which it is to evolve; the latter, a type that represents utter dissolution—physically, mentally and morally—and from which the Movement must steer as a ship would from rocks below the surface.

The issue was in line with healthy development. St. John was cast and left aside.

SONG OF LABOR.

Where'er the eye its glance may throw,
Earth's fairest hills and valleys viewing,
There Labor toils with beaded brow,
Her rich gifts in the sunlight strewing.
'Tis Labor sows the seeds and finds
The wealth of autumn's golden treasure,
And shapes the whirling wheel that grinds
Our daily food's abundant measure.

CHORUS—

Then high aloft be borne her banner,
Through fiercest fights she wins her way.
Free as the winds of heaven that fan her,
'Tis Labor now that wins the day.

She delves the mine to forge her swords
Though ne'er so deep the ore be lying;
Builds palaces for living lords,
And shapes their coffins for the dying.
The iron rails that link the lands,
The ships that o'er the waves are driven,
Are wrought by Labor's mighty hands;
To her be all the glory given.—Cho.

She works and weaves while others rest,
Has nought for roof but heaven above her;
For others spins their silken nest,
With scarce a rag her limbs to cover.
Provides the robes that pleasure wears,
With want and misery around her;
And knowing not her strength, she bears
The chains in which her lords have bound her.

CHORUS—

Yet see! the dawn for day gives token,
The mists of night disperse and die;
Her chains at length are burst and broken,
And Labor's triumph lasts for aye.
—Andreas Schew, in the Socialist Sunday School's Song Book.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Just as soon as I have a chance I am going to make a list of all the good men in office and all the good men who are being nominated for office.

UNCLE SAM—To what end?

B. J.—To the end of voting for them, regardless of party.

U. S.—Whither driftest thou

B. J.—Toward good common sense. Do you think I don't learn from experience? I do. I was until last election a firm Republican or Democrat, I don't remember which. But I shall not continue to be the slave of any party, not I! I shall henceforth vote an eclectic ticket. I shall only vote for the best man put up.

U. S.—Then you won't vote with me the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket?

B. J.—Straight ticket? No, sir. There are good men among the Socialists, but they are not all angels. There are pretty bad men among the Republicans, Democrats and Hearstites, I'll admit; but they are not all devils.

U. S.—If you want free trade do you look to the candidates or to the platform when you vote?

B. J.—What do I care for the candidates in such a case? I vote for the platform.

U. S.—If you want high tariff legislation do you look to the candidates whether they are "good" men, or to the platform they stand on?

B. J.—Why, of course not; I vote for the high tariff platform.

U. S.—If you get a notion that what you need is the silver cure, do you stop to inquire of the excellence of the silver bug candidates?

B. J.—No, of course not!

U. S.—Now then, what you have admitted amounts to this: That if you are after a principle, it is the principle you vote for, not the men. Consequently, so long as you look to the candidates you are not after a principle.

B. J.—By Jericho, caught before I thought of it!

U. S.—If, then, you want Socialism, you should vote for the Socialist platform straight.

B. J.—That's all right. I'm caught. If I want Socialism I should not consider the candidates, but the platform upon which they stand. Here goes for the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight, from top to bottom.

Harvester Trust's "Insurance" Scheme

Milwaueke, August 21.—The Employes' Benefit Association of the International Harvester Company, organized about a year ago, is attracting the attention of those investigating industrial insurance conditions.

Seventy-five per cent. of the workingmen have already been forced to join the association, to which they pay two per cent. of their wages. This "benefit" fund is guaranteed by the company, which pays the association interest of four per cent. The governing board of the association is composed of members elected by the employes and appointed by the company.

In case of disability or sickness a member is supposed to receive, after the first seven days, one-half wages for a period not exceeding one year, and the same during disability from accident. If an employe dies from sickness, his heirs, the company tell them, will receive one year's wages, or if from accident, two years' wages. There are also supposed payments for loss of limbs and like injuries, but those who know say that these "payments" are only on paper, and that nobody ever sees them in cash. In joining the association, a member does not sign away his right to bring suit against the company for injuries received, but as the company has a claim department, whose duty it is to stave off and fight all damage claims, the "right" does the men little good. The Harvester company alleges that it annually contributes $50,000 toward the fund.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NOT FOR HIM—HAPPY WITH HIS GUN AND ROSARY.

U. S. S. Georgia.
Aug. 17th 09.

Weekly People:

For the last two weeks I have received your paper and having not subscribed for it, wish to have it discontinued at once. The man who I suspect of having send you my address can not afford to lay out and waste any money and being made more miserable and discontented thereby. As for me, I have red enough Socialism and would give it to the dog and cat to play with. Also to Unionism, and say if I had as much gained as suffered by that, would uphold it.

Thanking God for the light and happiness, which I have found and hoping the people especially the weeklies would search deeper for truth I am

respectfully a Catholic
Francis Xaver Stauss.

U. S. S. Georgia
c/o P. M. New York.

[There are no typographical errors in the above. It is printed literally as in original.]

S. P. TAIL TO A. F. OF L. KITE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now we know the purpose of the "Red Special": It was conveying S. L. P. voters to Oklahoma. Well 'Gene always was a colonizer. As for Victor Berger going to Europe, why should not the S. P. send him? Isn't his crony, Gompers, over there at the expense of the A. F. of L., and doesn't the S. P. follow suit of the A. F. of L.?

Monitor.

New York, August 10.

AN EASY CURE FOR CHRONIC AILS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see that the S. P. is trying to divert attention from the fact that it is steadily losing heavily in all the industrial centers, and trying to conceal the internal fights that are raging within the S. P. from New York to the State of Washington by "electing" Victor Berger on the International Socialist Bureau in "place of De Leon," the S. L. P. member.

Now I have a suggestion to make to the S. P. here, and I offer it free. Ben Hanford is crying, pleading, urging, day by day on the front page of the "Call" for funds. Now, on the principle that the S. P. can "elect" Berger to De Leon's place on the International Bureau, and thus make everything lovely in the S. P. camp, I would suggest that Hanford, and the others, instead of whining over the troubles of the "Call," simply get together and "elect" a new editor in the place of De Leon on the Daily People. Why not? If they can "elect" Berger to De Leon's place on the International Bureau, and thereby get rid of all their party trials, why not "elect" an editor in the place of De Leon on The People and thereby get rid of their trials with their "Call."

George Signarovitz.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 17.

TIME IS RIPE FOR S. L. P. AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just a little mite in the shape of a P. O. order for one dollar to the Operating Fund to help keep up the noble fight for Industrial Freedom engaged in by the Party Press.

Comrades and sympathizers, now is the time to roll up with support in the shape of financial assistance for the same. My daily experience with my fellow wage slaves shows that with the exception of the slum element, which is no good nohow, that they are getting more and more rebellious. So get busy boys. Agitate and educate all you can for Revolutionary Industrial Unionism as enunciated by the Party Press. I am tickled almost to death to see that Sammy, the Artful Dodger, is getting his from the French comrades. More power to them.

The People is rendering invaluable service to the Movement by turning on the light and exposing the coward, the weakling and the traitor.

Alex Ramsay.

Cleveland, O., August 16.

INDIANAPOLIS S. L. P. TAKES NO BLUFFS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of local members, 22 subs to the Weekly People and 2 to the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung were landed here. A meeting was held last Wednesday night at S. L. P. Headquarters for the purpose of installing new life into the Section.

The meeting was well attended. After a general discussion on matters pertaining to the Party and the Party press, it was decided to hold another meeting this coming Thursday, when the English Branch will be re-organized. Four applications have already been handed in, others have promised to join. With those who are already members there is every reason to feel assured of putting the English Branch in good working order once more.

It seems the street meetings that have been held regularly at the corner of Kentucky and Washington streets are a little too successful to suit the powers that be. The Saturday night meeting was interrupted by one of their bluecoats who wanted us to move farther down Kentucky street, stating that we were "hurting the jewelry man's business" on the corner by our "noise"; but when told that the pounding of the wheels of the street cars and the clanging of gongs compelled us to raise our voice in order to be heard, and that it was not so much the "noise" that this business man objected to as the kind of noise (Socialist) that he disliked, the cop moved, and we held our ground.

The meeting went along without any further interruptions and at its close 15 pamphlets were sold and 2 subs to the Weekly People secured. While three of us stood talking after the meeting we were approached by two guardians of capitalist interests, who made the threat that if we attempted to hold another meeting on that corner arrest would follow. We are determined to carry on our propaganda, and if we can't use the above corner, there are others just as good; and we will use them, whether the local parasites like it or not.

The German members held their picnic yesterday. It rained in the morning, which kept the attendance down. Those present enjoyed themselves thoroughly. A sub to the Weekly People and one to the German organ were gotten.

Chas. Pierson.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 16.

LEGIEN OUGHT TO KNOW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The visit of Mr. Samuel Gompers, third vice-president of the National Civic Federation, President of the American Separation of Labor and, incidentally, beneficiary of salary boosts by the grace of "comrades" Max Hayes and Victor Berger, to Europe, where he went for the purpose of "study," seems to have stirred up a good deal of animated controversy in the Social Democratic organs of Germany. They seem not to find our Sammy to their taste.

In Berlin there was held a meeting at the Trade Union Hall (Gewerkschaftshaus) at which Gompers spoke, endeavoring to show to the workingmen of Berlin what the American Separation had done for the American workingmen. A discussion ensued during which Gompers was taken to task for a number of things, among others for his wrongful attitude on immigration.

Herr Legien, the secretary of the German trade unions, took the floor to give Sammy a lift. Said he. "I have known Gompers for fifteen years and I know that he thinks precisely as do we," and after showing how Gompers' cohorts are beset by immigrant workers from Europe, he gave utterance to this startling sentiment: *"In most cases it is not the best element of the working class that goes to America. The elite of the working class wage the struggle for betterment of their condition in their own countries."*

This latter remark sorely perplexes me, and gives rise to the questions: "Whom does he mean?" Can it be possible that our Volkszeitung Kangaroos do not belong to the elite of the German working class and are in fact, according to Legien, the opposite of the "best element" by virtue of the fact that they did go to America? Legien surely knows them. Or, worse still, must they be reckoned as having some sort of connection with the "backward races"?

Inquisitive.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 17.

ANSWERS "INQUISITIVE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"Inquisitive" in to-day's Daily People wants to know, apropos of what Legien said, the pedigree of the Volkszeitung people. They belong to the lower strata of the German middle class. Let him read Paul de Kocko's "La Famille Gogo," and he will get an insight into them and the like of them in France.

Dr. Krause told me once when I asked him why he left the Volkszeitung's employ and went to the "Staats-Zeitung": "I could not get along with those cobblers and tailors." The expression "cobblers and tailors" in German does not mean bona fide workingmen, but the lower strata of the middle class. Their heads are as round as potatoes. In Yiddish they would be called "Schlemeels." The trouble is the "Volkszeitung" people instinctively know the joke, that they would lose their jobs.

Let "Inquisitive" read history from Caesar down to date. This original stand-patter started the ball a-rolling. Armin, chief of the Cheruihai, kicked it back; and it has been rolling ever since.

Socialism means war, not necessarily bloody war. The cohorts of Socialism who come here now come with working class aspirations. It is this coming proletariat, the army of the new and superior civilization, the civilization of Socialism, that will down and kick into oblivion the decadent civilization of capitalism.

C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., August 18.

SOME QUESTIONS TO BERGER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—If you see a "political actionist only" get discouraged, you may look for him among the physical forcists. Witness Victor Berger's recent somersault, in his editorials advising the working class to arm themselves. Mr. Berger evidently knows that the capitalists do not fear his party, with all its great vote.

Mr. Berger, kindly answer these questions: Granted, for the sake of argument, that the majority of the workers were armed, how would you drill and discipline them to fight a well organized army? Do you think that the ruling class would let you drill your men in the open, in preparation for a revolution? (I think not; and you cannot wear a concealed weapon without being arrested these days.)

What chance of success have you, then, with the workers armed but disorganized, to whip the ruling class, with their disciplined army?

This incident furnishes one more conclusive proof that the industrial organization is necessary for the overthrow of capitalism.

The capitalists of Milwaukee know the Social Democrats have no economic power to back their ballot, hence their compliment to the workers of Milwaukee, when they say, in their official Home-Coming program: "A peaceful labor market is found here," and "The employer and employe have lived in comparatively peaceful and co-operative relations."

The workers in America have a more powerful weapon than firearms, and that weapon is Industrial Unionism.

Through political activity the workers can organize in the open, for possession of the means of production and distribution.

The contempt Berger is held in here in Milwaukee shows that the Social Democrats do not educate the workers properly. It is left to the S. L. P. The S. L. P. members of Wisconsin should let these facts come home to them, beat Indiana in the sub-getting contest, and build up a movement here that will wipe out Bergerism.

Albert Schnabel.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 16.

THREE SELF-EXPLANATORY LETTERS.

I.

Providence, R. I., August 10, 1909.

To the Editor of the Daily People:—The issue of The People of August 7 has come to my notice. It is claimed and stated by Arthur Reimer that I made the statement in New Bedford that "D. De Leon had received from Tammany Hall the sum of $75,000 as a bribe."

I wish to state that no such statement was ever made by me. I have denied this accusation in all the local papers of New Bedford, and also to Reimer personally.

Whoever imparted such information to Reimer is not telling the truth.

If you are disposed to be fair, as you claim, you will publish this denial.

Let me say that it is not intended that this letter is a retraction. I never made the statement, or any statement calculated to be construed in such shape.

Sincerely,
Joseph J. Ettor.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your letter, enclosing Ettor's letter of August 10 to you, is at hand. That Ettor made the remark there seems no doubt, as the enclosed letter from Claudino of New Bedford shows. As stated in my letter accompanying the letter that Ettor protests against, my informant was a member of Section New Bedford. The enclosed letter, being an official statement from Section New Bedford, I believe is sufficient.

A. E. Reimer.

Holyoke, August 16.

III.

[Enclosure]

New Bedford, August 11th, 1909.

Dear Comrade Reimer:—At a recent meeting of Section New Bedford, we discussed the remarks of Joseph Ettor with reference to Comrade De Leon, and the result of the investigation was that some person from the audience asked this question: "How is Daniel De Leon?" that Ettor replied: "The Socialist Labor Party received $75,000 from Tammany."

Section New Bedford ordered me to write to our National Secretary to inquire if the Socialist Labor Party ever had a contract with Tammany for printing to the amount of $75,000, or any other amount.

Fraternally yours,
J. Claudino.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The Below Was Forwarded to the Socialist Labor Party.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.
Maison du People.
Brussels, August 1, 1909.

To the Central Committees of the Affiliated Parties:—

Once more the colonial policy of capitalism has engendered painful strife.

In Morocco, European soldiers are in conflict with the natives there.

In Spain the working classes have risen in open insurrection against a war, the expense of which encumbers the poorest class of the population.

In other respects, the Socialist parties a long time ago foresaw the dangers of the situation that has been the cause of the present conflagration.

On the 27th of August, 1907, the International Congress of Stuttgart unanimously voted a resolution denouncing the enterprises of France and Spain in Morocco; enterprises that take their source in the financial speculation of capitalism, and denouncing also that continual practice of the middle classes that was the cause of spilling human blood in order to obtain their ill-contrived gains. And this same congress especially urged the working classes of France and Spain to undertake a vigorous campaign for stopping such expeditions in Morocco; that have threatened and still threaten Europe with universal war.

With a view of bringing about the execution of this motion, the Socialist parties of France and Spain have organized a series of meetings for the maintenance of peace among nations and the governments of the two countries concerned have answered our protest by expelling from France our Spanish delegate, Pablo Iglesias, and by expelling from Spain our French delegate, Albert Willm.

From the time that such proceedings began, not a week has passed but that the directly interested and responsible organs of our Party have manifested their opinion in the matter. In Spain alone, meetings for preventing war were held in every locality where the proletariat still bears in mind the wars of Cuba and of the Philippine Islands,—at Madrid, at Salamanca, at Leon, at Santander, at Murcia, at Valencia, at Barcelona, and other localities besides. By means of the press, on the platform, in their proclamations, and especially in their manifesto of the 28th of June, 1909, signed by Pablo Iglesias and Marino Garcia Cortes, have the members of the Socialist Labor Party drawn a striking parallel between what should have been followed by the state. Instead of developing the productive resources of Spain so as to put a stop to the distressing periodical emigration to which the Spanish proletariat is condemned, instead of bettering public education in a country that can boast of 68 per cent. of illiterate classes and 50,000 priests, instead of abating public expense in a country where the governmental estimates for public worship absorb more than $10,000,000 yearly, and where 60 per cent of the State revenues are appropriated for paying public debt and military expense, Premier Maura's government under the cover of international financial transaction has carried on a policy of speculative adventure. But if Spain's disastrous war with the United States of America was not a lesson to the Spanish government, the proletariat have refused to embark on ships worthy of being put in Rojestvensky's fleet, and refused to let itself be shot down in order to save the dividends of a few mining companies. Rebellion was agreed upon almost spontaneously, a revolt of men and women, of husbands and wives, of fathers and mothers. And in a country of parasite priests and monks, popular frenzy was marked not only in an anti-capitalist or anti-military humor, but its character was also entirely anti-clerical.

During this state of affairs, the Socialists have done their duty to the end without flinching. The International Party owes them a debt of gratitude and sympathy. They have made war against war at the peril of their lives. They have carried out the resolutions of our Congress, and for that reason we ourselves are secondary to their acts. Let us proclaim so, loudly, in these times when reaction, bearing in mind the history of the Commune, is trying by its false news and censure, to transform victims into criminals and criminals into victims.

But our solidarity must not limit itself to expressing on the platform our sentiments as regards protection against the tyrants of our working classes. Men have been killed. Women and children have been murdered. Homes have been razed to the ground by shot and shell. It is our moral duty to assist the victims and to help our Spanish comrades, and also to extend their progressive advance.

In order to obtain these desiderata, we propose to you to create a fund, the product of which will be forwarded to the Socialist Labor Party of Spain, who will make the most advantageous use of this fund for its present cause. Some time ago, our friends of Madrid decided to start a daily paper for propagating our ideas. The Belgian Labor Party, calling to mind the pecuniary help which it was granted by the German Social Democratic Party in the beginning of the movement, has already opened a subscription list for that purpose.

We hope that this example will be followed in other countries. We may in such a way dress a few wounds, and we will thus give to the valiant Socialists of Spain the necessary munition for reinforcing their action against capitalism.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau,
Edouard Anseele,
Leon Furnemont,
Emile Vandervelde.
Camille Huysmans,
Secretary.

REIMER IN NEWPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A. E. Reimer held an open-air meeting here last night, Saturday, with a very attentive audience of several hundred. Forty pamphlets were sold, and many copies of The People distributed. After the meeting was closed, the audience formed groups, discussing the arguments of the speaker, especially industrialism versus A. F. of L. scabherding, and the labor and wages question in general. Great good will result, we are sure.

W. Hammerlindl.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 15.

REIMER MAKES R. I. MOVE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Providence open air meetings with Reimer as speaker are a success. A lot of literature is sold, and also many subs to the Weekly and single copies of the Weekly.

Last night in Pawtucket 40 pamphlets were sold. The audiences are large and attentive. Monday night Reimer beat out four Single Taxers, took their audience away from them, and kept his to the last. Men in the audience have promised to come to headquarters. One old member in Pawtucket said he would try to get together old members in that city. We can redeem this state, if we only get together seriously and go after it.

G. S.

Providence, R. I., August 13.

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And get The Ideal City, Cloth, 377 Pages, and
Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, Paper, 167 pages.
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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE,
NEW YORK.

HOODWINKING PAR EXCELLENCE.

Garment Bosses to Build Big Central Plant to Cut Down Wages with "Welfare."

Chicago, August 18.—Centralization of the combined garment manufacturing interests of Chicago by the erection of a group of eighty buildings to cost approximately $5,000,000, intensification of the sweatshop and its attempted slicking over by the building of homes, club houses, libraries, and gymnasiums to hoodwink 8,500 employes was the plan launched last night by the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' Association. It was enthusiastically received by members of the association gathered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

As a practical undertaking to reduce wages and fool the help it was pronounced feasible. A committee was appointed to carry out the preliminary plans and look for a location.

Included in the membership of the association are more than one hundred manufacturers of women's and children's garments, who do a combined annual business in Chicago of $40,000,000. Their plants at present are scattered in various parts of the city, and a federation of their industries in a central location, they declare, will mean an annual saving of thousands of dollars in rent, insurance, building repairs, and other incidental expenses.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. W., EVERETT, MASS.—General Garibaldi fought against the Pope. His activity redounded in favor of the present House of Savoy, which now rules in Italy, and which aimed at the unification of the country, as Garibaldi did. Seeing Napoleon III operated with the House of Savoy against Austria, a color is given to the theory that Garibaldi fought on Napoleon's side. Next question next week.

L. D. M., NEW YORK.—"Capital" is the privately owned tool of production. In the definition is implied the power to use the same for purposes of exploitation, etc. This, in turn, implies capitalist society. It follows that there can be no "capital," in the technical sense, in the Socialist Commonwealth. Next question next week.

J. B., SAN PEDRO, CALIF.—It would not be at all surprising if Mr. J. Ettor, of the "Bush Temple Headquarters," said in your city, or elsewhere that the overthrow of capitalism is impossible. The whole of the "Bush Temple Headquarters" acts upon that principle, the principle of "making the most of it" for themselves. 'Tis not that they are inherently dishonest, any more than the Gompers element; they know no better, and to learn puts an uncomfortable restraint on them. It is to be "run by the S. L. P. or DeLeon." Once on that tack, of course, they commit dishonest acts.

D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—Your article appeared in the Daily People of June 14, and accredited to you. The Weekly can not contain all that the Daily publishes—a physical and mathematical impossibility. All other contributors please take notice. Next question next week.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Communicate with D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.—Apply to Labor News, 28 City Hall, this city, for pamphlet, "The Preamble of the I. W. W." In this is explained how and why the A. F. of L. is the cork that keeps capitalism afloat. Next question next week.

G. L., CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—Read the article on "Syndicalism," in the Daily People of Aug. 3 (Weekly, Aug. 14), and the article on Industrial Unionism" in Daily People of Aug. 10 (Weekly, Aug. 21). The French syndicalists therein referred to are the "Confederation General du Travail." The articles cover the questions put. If anything is still not clear, call again.

E. J. W., DETROIT, MICH.—Not so fast, or so severe. The man who does not so understand it that the "Bush Temple Headquarters" repudiates the ballot, is not necessarily a crook. With such a man it may be a case of softness. The facts are clear from the action and speeches at the last I. W. W. convention, which struck out the political clause from the Premable; and the fact has since been placed beyond dispute by the posture of the Spokane "Industrial Worker," the only organ of the "Bush Temple Headquarters," which the "Headquarters" recognizes and endorses. That paper, with praiseworthy candor, does not veil its words or deal in double sense. It plumply and continuously sneers at, jeers and repudiates the ballot absolutely. Of course, the man who is not a softy, and yet disputes that the "Bush Temple Headquarters," repudiates the ballot, cannot be otherwise than dishonest. But are you so sure he is not a softy?

W. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The serfs did, under the feudal system, pay taxes. They cultivated the land and collected its proceeds, and the taxes levied upon them had to come out of those proceeds. If the taxes were low, what was left to them was more than if the taxes were high. Otherwise with the wage slave, ALL that he produces belongs to the employer. What the wage slave gets is his market price. And his market price depends upon the supply of and the demand for him. So that the taxes must come out of the proceeds of his labor. Seeing that all of those proceeds belong to the employer, it is the employer who pays the taxes.

F. B., NEW YORK.—The "Sympathy Conference" turned out to be an Anarchist move, and, of course, ended in breeze.

H. H., NEW YORK.—Be more specific, give address of the proposed new concern.

O. F., COLUMBUS, O., and ALL OTHERS whom this may concern—The comps in this establishment are in war paint against manuscript in lead pencil, and they are right. DON'T WRITE WITH LEAD PENCILS!

J. M., SEATTLE, WASH.—Those are matters of internal concern, to be settled in each locality by the Party organization of the locality.

H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; M. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CANADA.—Matter received.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, August 18, with Hall in the chair. Members present :Hall, Lafferty, Lefkovits, Rosenberg, Schrafft. Members absent and excused: Kihn, Lechner, Hammer, Mittelberg, Weiss. Absent: Miller, Ball, Butterworth, Deutsch, Schwartz. The minutes of the session of July 28 were read and adopted.

Correspondence: From Indiana S. E. C., regarding the success of Pierson in that State; Massachusetts S. E. C., regarding Reimer tour; Missouri S. E. C., Illinois S. E. C., California S. E. C., Colorado S. E. C., Washington S. E. C., and Ohio S. E C., regarding important organization matters; Section Elizabeth, N. J., requesting list of speakers; Section Schenectady, N. Y., regarding return of Harry Gunn, and his election as organizer of the Section's General Committee, also condemning the impositions and attempts at grafting of a former member of the Party named Benjamin T. Webers, and warning the Party in general regarding his activity; Section Providence, R. I., regarding Reimer's dates in R. I.; Section Mystic, Ia., ordering due stamps and supplies; Section Seattle, Wash., election of officers, Section Milwaukee, Wis., regarding agitation in that city; Section Rockville, Conn., remitting to the National Agitation Fund; Section Los Angeles, Calif., same matter; Charles Pierson, Indianapolis, Ind., stating that his work will be completed on September 1, and requesting assignment, if possible, to other States; William H. Carroll, Pittsburg, Pa, regarding activity in Pennsylvania; Charles Fallath, Elizabeth, N. J., received and filed; Robert Baker, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, remitting to General Agitation Fund and giving information; K. Georgevitch, Philadelphia, Pa., regarding Slavonian Organization matters; A. S. Carm, Chicago, Ill., regarding organization matters; George Franklin, Spokane, Wash., complaining that Sections in the State of Washington would not accept him as a member. National Secretary replied that he must apply to the State organization and not to the N. E. C. for redress; D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla., expecting favorable results from Chas. Rogers' agitation there; John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio, matters pertaining to the selling of Sue books, referred to special committee; Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., regarding N. E. C. matters.

The National Secretary reported that the recent convention of the S. L. P. in Virginia, held at Newport News, adopted a resolution which for the first time in many years will keep the Party from taking part in a State campaign; he also reported that the election laws of the State of Virginia were so illberal compared with other States that very little effort is required to place a ticket in the field, that it is merely necessary for the candidates of the Party to notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in writing attested by witnesses, of intention to run for office. After discussion, it was moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Lefkovits, that the following resolution be adopted:

Whereas, The State Convention of the S. L. P. of Virginia, held July 4, 1909, at Newport News, adopted a resolution which, if approved by the membership of the Party in that State, will for the first time in many years prevent the Party from taking part in a State campaign in Virginia, and

Whereas, Considering the ease with which the Party may enter the campaign by merely filing its State ticket, instead of being compelled to gather thousands of signatures to petitions as is required in a number of other States at great expense and labor, and

Whereas, The N. E. C. Sub-Committee, having for its duty the supervision of agitation throughout the country, considers that, in view of the above, the best interests of the S. L. P. will be observed by entering into every campaign; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the N. E. C. Sub-Committee urges the comrades of Virginia to take steps necessary to file a State ticket for the coming elections in that State, and carry on as vigorous a campaign as is possible for the Socialist Labor Party.

The National ecretary reported on his trip to Hartford and Rockville, Conn., finding conditions generally fair, and that the Connecticut S. E. C. had arranged to employ S. Stodel as canvasser for The People and Labor News for a number of weeks; he also reported that the New York S. E. C. had arranged to have him go to Troy, Gloversville and Schenectady, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September, in the interest of the Party organization work.

Adjournment 9 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at No. 28 City Hall Place, Friday, August 6, 7:45 o'clock, with M. L. Hiltner in the chair, there being also present Kuhn, Donohue, Walters, Johnson and Moonelis. Absent, Scheuerer, Wilson and Hanlon.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Financial report of State Organizer Katz for two weeks ending Saturday, July 3, approved and amounts ordered paid.

The secretary reported having received letters from Gloversville, stating they had made arrangements for Reinstein meetings; from Harry Gunn, stating his inability at the present time to engage with this committee for state work; from Utica, stating they had made all arrangements for Reinstein dates; from Schenectady, regarding Wilson meeting. He also reported having written National Secretary of Lettish Federation for names of readers in New York State and received reply; that he had written Kings County regarding putting a judicial ticket in the field in the Second Judicial District for Supreme Court Judges, and that nominating papers are now being circulated by their notaries; had written Section Richmond County about same matter and also in regard to open-air meetings, but to time of meeting Section had not replied; that he had received a letter from Hauk, the organizer pro tem, of Section Erie County, Buffalo, requesting that instead of Reinstein making the dates in New York State assigned to him, he be permitted to return to Buffalo, to help out in getting a city and county ticket in the field; that he replied inasmuch as Reinstein had promised the State Committee one month of his time for agitation on his return from the N. E. C. session to Buffalo, this could not consistently be done, but that Katz would be sent to help out instead, he to remain only until Reinstein had filled all dates assigned; later, however, upon consultation with others, the Secretary decided that Katz should fill all Reinstein dates and Reinstein proceed to Buffalo, he being a local notary, to aid in getting ticket filed, Reinstein promising to give the same amount of time at some other period; that he had written letters to all places in which Reinstein was scheduled to stop, to have them make proper arrangements for meetings, etc.; that Section Rensellaer County had decided to put a municipal ticket in the field, and asking information in regard to mode of procedure, which was furnished.

It was also reported that leaflets and Weekly People had been supplied Reinstein and Katz before they left, and additional supplies are to be sent to them as they go along. The secretary's change of plans for Katz and Reinstein was approved, but it was decided that no formal announcement of change appear in The People, as it might tend to confuse, but when Katz appeared upon the scene he would fill Reinstein's place for whatever had been arranged.

The secretary further reported that he had been to Troy on July 31 as part of a holiday trip and had seen several of the members of the Section in regard to Reinstein and Katz meetings.

National Secretary Paul Augustine being present, it was suggested that since he is making visits to various Sections in the East, that he make a trip up-State for this committee, and it was therefore decided with his consent, that he visit Troy, Gloversville, and Schenectady on September 4, 5, and 6, respectively, the secretary to make proper arrangements. Besides doing what is required for the S. E. C. these visits will be made in his capacity as National Secretary.

A charter application signed by eleven applicants was received from Westchester County, which it was decided to refer to the N. E. C. for issuing of charter.

Augustine reported he had advanced $2.15 expenses for Steron trip to Albany, Troy and Schenectady; also he had been requested by the secretary to assist him with some of his correspondence, which he did, incurring sixty cents postage, all of which was ordered paid.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held August 17, at Headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford. M. Stauss of Rockville, in the chair, and all members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The following communications were received, acted on, and filed: From Section Stonington, sending $10 for State Agitation Fund, list of newly-elected officers, and half-yearly report. From Section New Haven, sending $3 for due stamps, and financial report. From Section Hartford, sending $6 for due stamps. From National Secretary Paul Augustine, regarding financial matters and Party organization. From J. Marek, New Haven, sending the minutes of the N. E. C. meetings.

Financial report: Income, $40.96; expenses, $23.95; balance on hand August 1, $53.92.

State Secretary Fred Fellermann reported regarding the voting system in the State of Connecticut.

Charles Backofen and Martin Stauss reported that a picnic will be held in Rockville for the benefit of the S. E. C. on September 26.

It was decided to accept S. Stodel for three or four weeks, to make an agitation tour through the State of Connecticut, his salary being $2 per day and railroad expenses.

No further business being on hand, the meeting adjourned.

Frank Knotek,
Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Minnesota met at 838 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., on August 7, with M. J. Cikanek as chairman. Present: Dougherty, Smith, S. Johnson, Carstensen and H. Johnson, State Secretary.

Decided that State Secretary instruct the newly elected State Executive Committee to report at next meeting.

Correspondence: From Sections St. Paul, Minneapolis, and from members at large regarding vote for S. E. C. From Thomas Dougherty regarding notifying newly elected S. E. C.. From Section Minneapolis regarding election of Thomas Dougherty as a member of state auditing committee. From Section Minneapolis semi-annual report. From H. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn., containing remittance for due stamps. From H. W. Brodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., containihg remittance for due stamps. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, regarding party affairs and party work.

Committee on appeal to readers of Party press in Minnesota reported progress. Accepted.

State Secretary reported sending letters to readers of Party press in Minnesota. Accepted.

State Secretary instructed to communicate with Sections and members at large regarding obtaining a loan for N. E. C.

Motion that State Secretary expenses of $1.40 be paid. Carried.

Motion that S. E. C. purchase 200 due stamps. Carried.

Bill for care fare, ordered paid.

Receipts, $9.84 ;expenses, $15.80; balance on hand, $15.27.

Agreed to meet again on September 4, at 838 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn.

Adjourned.

W. E. McCue, Recording Secretary.

TEXAS S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Texas S. L. P., met on July 28, with Martin in the chair; all members present except Meyer, who was excused. Minutes of the last meeting approved as read. Correspondence from Fannie Chernin of El Paso, asking for more copies of Weekly People; request complied with. Martin, of auditing committee, reported semi-annual financial statement correct, as follows:—On hand and received since January 1, $21.71; expenses, $18.23; on hand July 1, $3.48; stamps on hand and bought since January 1, 215; sold, 124; on hand, July 1, 91.

The vote for S. E. C. resulted as follows: Strack, 18, Mills, 18, Spahr, 18, Martin, 18, Warshaw, 17, Schuettel, 18, Leitner, 17. Moved by Mills that Secretary be instructed to notify Section Houston of result of election, and further that old S. E. C. be dissolved and new one installed.

Adjournment.

Meeting of newly elected S. E. C. was opened immediately after old one was declared dissolved. Warshaw elected chairman; all members present except Leitner, who was excused. State Secretary Strack was elected secretary-treasurer, and Schuettel recording secretary. F. E. Lossee, of Temple, was reported dropped from the list for non-payment of dues. Moved by Spahr to authorize Strack to procure a letter-copying outfit; carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Otto Schuettel,
Recording Secretary.

COLORADO

Beats Virginia in Contest, but with Credit to Old Dominion.

Everything considered, smallness of organization, etc., the Virginia-Colorado contest turned out to be one of the best. From Colorado we received for Daily and Weekly people $53.08 and for Labor News $18.20, a total of $71.28. From Virginia for Daily and Weekly People $39.15 and Labor News $11.60, total $50.75.

Subscriptions came in briskly during the week. The following list shows the active propaganda centers. The persons whose names are listed sent two or more subscriptions:

Chas. Bock, San Francisco, Cal.	18
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	3
T. Pfund, San Francisco, Cal.	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
A. Weinberg, San Bernadino, Cal.	2
K. P. Miller, Heyden Hill, Cal.	2
A. Wernet, Denver, Colo.	3
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo.	3
H. Tryon, Denver, Colo.	2
Section El Paso Co., Colo.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	4
K. A. Jepson, New Haven, Conn.	2
F. Mueller, Quincy, Ill.	2
C. Pierson, Indianapolis, Ind.	23
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	4
L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	2
H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.	3
R. Katz, New York State	3
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
S. Bruck, New York City	2
M. Robertson, St. Louis, Mo.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Md.,	14
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	10
E. Polster, Cleveland, O.	3
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O.	6
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	2
A. E. Reimer, Providence, R. I.	3
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	5
Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex.	5
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	4
C. Rudolph, Newport News, Va.	3
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash.	2

Prepaid cards sold:

Vancouver, B. C.	$40.50
Denver, Colo.	15.00
San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
San Antonio, Tex.	2.50
St. Paul, Minn.	2.00

There are any number of organized places not represented on the list. The comrades in such places should ask themselves "Why not?" and then proceed to answer it by getting busy in the propaganda.

Labor News Notes.

There should be more orders for pamphlets than we are receiving. Pamphlets sell readily at propaganda meetings; but not only at meetings should the propaganda be carried on, each Party member should be a center for literature distribution. Stock up with literature and push the propaganda.

Propaganda Contest Dates.

Michigan-Kentucky—August 15 to 28
Wisconsin-Indiana—August 22 to September 4.

Other Contests.

The two-State contests all being apportioned we will next take up the contests in States where there is but one Section. Thus, for example, there is but one Section in Arizona, at Phoenix, and but one Section in Maryland, at Baltimore. These two, then, will start in a two-weeks' contest, from September 5th to September 18th. Of course, our friends in Arizona and Maryland, outside of Phoenix and Baltimore, will be expected to lend a hand in the contests. There are interesting contests yet to come. Look out for the "little" fellows.

OPERATING FUND.

For the week ending Saturday, August 21, we received $16.68 to this fund, contributed as follows:

Geo. Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
John Kenny, No. Andover, Mass.	1.00
Section Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
O. Nelson, Newark, N. J.	.25
A. Erickson, " "	.25
J. Hokanson, " "	.25
C. Hokanson, " "	.25
H. Hoffman, " "	.25
F. Campbell, " "	.25
R. Eaton, " "	.25
A. Ramsay, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	3.43
O. Schuettel, San Anto'io, Tex	1.00
O. W. Sewell, Pokegama, Ore.	1.00
J. Tray, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
P. Staneff, " "	.50
Sidney Smith, " "	1.00
L. D. Bechtel, " "	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	2.00
Total	16.68
Previously acknowledged	4,977.44
Grand total	$4.994.12

INDIANA READERS, ATTENTION!

Indiana is pitted in a sub-getting contest against Wisconsin from Aug. 22 to Sept. 4, inclusive.

It is the duty of every People reader in Indiana to roll up his sleeves and help us beat Wisconsin to a frazzle. What you can do to help:—

Get subs. for Daily and Weekly People.

Send orders for Sue books.

Order a few of the many 5c pamphlets advertised in The People.

Order some of the new leaflet on "Patriotism."

(It is a crackerjack and only $1 per thousand.)

Send all orders, with cash, direct to The People or the New York Labor News Co., between Aug. 22 and Sept. 4.

Are you with us? Remember, it is not what you have done, nor what you are going to do for Socialism that counts, but only that which you **are doing right now!**

Don't say you can't. Every one can do a little if he but will.

Let every reader be inspired by the words of Canon Farrar, from the camp of the enemy:—

"I am only one,
But I am one.
I cannot do everything.
But I can do something.
What I can do
I ought to do.
And what I ought to do,
. . . . . I WILL DO!"

Let the readers of The People in Indiana do their utmost in this inspiring contest.

Frank P. Janke,
Secretary Indiana State Executive Committee.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

WISCONSIN, TAKE HEED!

To S. L. P. members and sympathizers in Wisconsin:—

From August 22nd to September 4th, Wisconsin and Indiana are pitted against each other, in the propaganda contest.

Wisconsin is a state where the false teachings of Socialism, have already reached a great portion of the masses, more so than in any other State. It is the duty of the S. L. P. to clarify the minds of these misled workers for the Social Revolution.

The S. L. P. has at its disposal a fountain of knowledge in the Sue books, Woman Under Socialism, The People and the many 5-cent pamphlets. If Indiana beats Wisconsin in this contest we ought to turn our faces in shame, for negligence in educating the workers in Wisconsin.

Those that have not purchased Sue books ought to do it now. Build up a subscription list for The People in Wisconsin that will surpass that of California and New York. Remember the money invested in N. Y. Labor News books is not lost.

Now, ye militants of Wisconsin, put your shoulders to the wheel and show the other states that Wisconsin is still on the map, as far as the S. L. P. education is concerned.

Alb. Schnabel,
Organizer, Section Milwaukee.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee has engaged Samuel Stodel to speak where possible, but mainly to secure subscriptions to the Party Press and to dispose of Party literature. All readers and sympathizers who are interested in this endeavor are kindly requested to assist him as much as possible. He will be in the following places at the stated dates:

Norwich—August 25, 26.
New London—August 27, 28.
Mystic and Stonington—August 29, 30, 31.
Middletown—September 1, 2.
Meriden—September 3, 4.
Wallingford—September 5.
Waterbury—September 6, 7, 8.
Bristol—September 9.
New Britain—September 10, 11, 12.
Hartford—September 13, 14, 15, 16.
So. Manchaster—September 17.
Rockville—September 18.

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MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The State Conference of the Socialist Labor Party will be called to order at 10 a. m. SUNDAY, September 5, in Commercial Hall, 694 Washington street, Boston. It will be called for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and such other business as may be brought before the conference.

Reports will be rendered of the National Executive Committee sessions by your committeeman, Arthur E. Reimer, who will also report upon the work done during the agitation tour in the state.

Members are urged to attend wherever possible and bring their membership cards.

For the Massachusetts S. E. C.,
John Sweeney, Secretaary.

SECTION ELIZABETH.

Section Elizabeth, Socialist Labor Party, will meet on MONDAY, August 30, 8 p. m., at Mai's Hall, 445 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Members should make it a duty to attend and transact business.

B. B.

SECTION NEW YORK'S OUTING ON LABOR DAY.

The entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, met at headquarters for the purpose of making the arrangements for an outdoor gathering to be held on Monday Sept. 6th, Labor Day. "The Orchard" at Van Courtlandt Park, is the place decided upon. No tickets will be sold. Ten cents admission will be charged for each person, to be paid on the grounds. Sub-committees were elected to arrange games for prizes for men, women and children, also to purchase a set of Sue books to be sold at auction on the grounds.

Refreshments will be sold at popular prices. Other arrangements will be made to make this a pleasurable family outing. The proceeds of this affair are to go towards Section New York's campaign fund. The organizer is to call upon the sub-divisions each to elect a member to do committee work on the day of the affair.

Directions—Take subway express (Broadway line) to the last station.

A. Orange, Secretary.

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